United Nations A/57/100

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 June 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	14
II.	Annotated list	15
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the Republic of Korea	15
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation	15
3.	Credentials of representatives to the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly	15
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	15
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	15
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly	16
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees	17
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	18
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	20
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee	20
9.	General debate	22
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]	23
11.	Report of the Security Council[1]	23
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council[1]	24

* The annotated preliminary list was issued on 18 April 2002 (A/57/50/Rev.1).

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001).

02-45841 (E) 190702

13. Report of the International Court of Justice 25

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 25

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 26

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 26

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 27

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 28

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 30

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 31

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 31

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 32

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 33

(d) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal[1] 34

(e) International Civil Service Commission 34

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission 34

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission 35

(f) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit 36

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 36

(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 37

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 38

18. Election of judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 38

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 39

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations[1] 41

21. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 41

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 41

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1] 43

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people 47

(d) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan 48

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations 49

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization 49

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization 50

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community 50

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe 51

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States 52

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization 52

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie 53

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 53

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System 54

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States 55

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 56

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 57

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity 58

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States 59

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference 60

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum 60

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 61

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community 62

23. United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage 63

24. Culture of peace 63

25. Oceans and the law of the sea 64

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea 64

(b) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments 65

(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks 66

26. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 66

27. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict 67

28. Assistance in mine action 68

29. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa 68

30. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order 69

31. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion 70

32. Information and communication technologies for development 71

33. Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa 72

34. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1] 73

35. Question of Palestine[1] 74

36. The situation in the Middle East[1] 76

37. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1] .. 77

38. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1] 78

39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) 80

40. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[2] 80

41. Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s 82

(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1] 82

(b) Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa 82

[2] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

42. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS 83

43. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children[1] 84

44. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[1] 85

45. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 86

46. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 86

47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 87

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security 88

49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait 89

50. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations 89

51. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development 90

52. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte 90

53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[3] 91

54. Question of Cyprus[3] 92

55. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3] 92

56. The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence 93

57. Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula[3] 93

58. Reduction of military budgets 93

59. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament 94

60. Question of Antarctica 95

61. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe 96

[3] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

62. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 97

63. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 97

64. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 98

65. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 99

66. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 99

67. General and complete disarmament 100

(a) Notification of nuclear tests 100

(b) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda 100

(c) United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education 100

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol 100

(e) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status 100

(f) Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems 100

(g) Missiles 100

(h) Reducing nuclear danger 100

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament 100

(j) Relationship between disarmament and development 100

(k) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control 100

(l) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas 101

(m) Regional disarmament 101

(n) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 101

(o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction .. 101

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction 101

(q) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures 101

(r) Transparency in armaments 101

(s) Nuclear disarmament 101

(t) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* 101

(u) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them 101

(v) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 101

(w) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia 101

(x) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament 101

68. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 108

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme 108

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services 108

(c) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa 108

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 108

(e) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament 108

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa 108

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 108

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 108

69. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 110

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 110

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research 110

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission 110

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 110

70. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 112

71. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 112

72. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 113

73. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 114

74. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 115

75. Effects of atomic radiation 116

76. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 116

77. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 118

78. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 120

79. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects 122

80. Questions relating to information 124

81. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 125

82. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 126

83. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 127

84. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 128

85. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 128

86. Macroeconomic policy questions 129

(a) International trade and development 129

(b) Commodities 130

(c) Science and technology for development 130

(d) External debt crisis and development 131

(e) International financial system and development 132

(f) Preparations for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation 132

87. Sectoral policy questions[1] 133

(a) Industrial development cooperation 133

(b) Business and development 133

(c) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin 134

88. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation 134

(a) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade 135

(b) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy 136

(c) Culture and development 136

(d) High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership 137

89. Environment and sustainable development[1] 138

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 139

(b) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 140

(c) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind 142

(d) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa 142

(e) Convention on Biological Diversity 143

(f) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 143

90. Operational activities for development 145

91. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) 146

92. Training and research 147

93. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 149

94. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields 150

95. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development[1] 150

96. Globalization and interdependence 151

97. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly[1] 152

98. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 153

99. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 154

100. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 155

101. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing 157

102. Crime prevention and criminal justice 157

103. International drug control 161

104. Advancement of women 162

105. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" 165

106. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 166

107. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 167

108. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 168

109. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination 169

110. Right of peoples to self-determination 172

111. Human rights questions 173

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments 173

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[1] 179

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[1] 184

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 191

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 191

112. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1] 192

(a) United Nations 192

(b) United Nations Development Programme 192

(c) United Nations Children's Fund 192

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 192

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research 192

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 192

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme 192

(h) United Nations Population Fund 192

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation 192

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 192

(k) United Nations Office for Project Services 192

(l) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 193

(m) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 193

113. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1] 195

114. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003[1] 198

115. Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 208

116. Programme planning 208

117. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[3] 209

118. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency 210

119. Pattern of conferences[1] 211

120. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1] 214

121. Human resources management[1] 215

122. Joint Inspection Unit[1] 220

123. United Nations common system[1] 221

124. United Nations pension system 223

125. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[1] 224

126. Administration of justice at the United Nations[3] 225

127. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[1]

128. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[1]

129. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[1]

130. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[3]

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[1]

131. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[3]

132. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor[1]

133. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[1]

134. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola[3]

135. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):[3]

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(b) Other activities

136. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[3]

137. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone[1]

138. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[3]

139. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[3]

140. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[3]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

141. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[3]

142. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[3]

143. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[3]

144. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[3]

145. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[3]

146. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[3]

147. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[3]

148. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[3]

149. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[3]

150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[3]

151. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group[3]

152. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[3]

153. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic[3]

154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

155. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts 226

156. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives 227

157. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property 227

158. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fifth session 228

159. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session 229

160. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 230

161. Establishment of the International Criminal Court 231

162. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 232

163. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 233

164. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel 234

165. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings 235

166. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly 235

167. Observer status for Partners in Population and Development in the General Assembly .. 236

168. Strengthening of the United Nations system[3] 237

Annexes

I. Presidents of the General Assembly 239

II. Officers of the Main Committees 243

III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 268

IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council 278

V. Members of the Economic and Social Council 284

VI. States Members of the United Nations 294

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 18 April 2002 (A/57/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 12 July 2002 (A/57/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/57/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-seventh session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 10 September 2002, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the Republic of Korea

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by General Assembly resolution 55/14 of 3 November 2000), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday following the second Monday in September. The fifty-seventh session will open on Tuesday, 10 September 2002.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Denmark, Jamaica, Lesotho, Russian

Federation, Senegal, Singapore, United States of America and Uruguay (decision 56/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 56/221).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/56/724
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.1 and 92
Resolution	56/221
Decision	56/301

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.1
Decision	56/302

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

"1. *Decides* that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:

(a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);

(b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);

(c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);

(d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);

(e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);

(f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees. The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/56/PV.1, A/C.4/56/SR.1, A/C.2/56/SR.1, A/C.3/56/SR.1, A/C.5/56/SR.1 and A/C.6/56/SR.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.2
Decision	56/303

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by

individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.2
Decision	56/304

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/56/366) without discussion (decision 56/405).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 7)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/366
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.25
Decision	56/405

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 18 April 2002 (A/57/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the fifty-seventh session (A/57/150) will appear on 12 July 2002.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/57/200) will be issued on 21 August 2002.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/57/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 8)

Preliminary list	A/56/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/56/100 and Add.1
Provisional agenda	A/56/150
Supplementary list	A/56/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/56/1 and Add.1
Reports of the General Committee	A/56/250 and Add.1-3
Agenda	A/56/251 and Add.1

Allocation of agenda items	A/56/252 and Add.1-4
Annotated agenda	A/56/100/Add.1
Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/56/322 (also relates to item 124)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session, under item 15 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs", of a sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (A/56/142)

Letters from Austria: A/56/141; Kuwait: A/56/143; Kiribati: A/56/144; Monaco: A/56/145; Sudan: A/56/191; France and Germany: A/56/192; Belize, Burkina Faso, Chad, Dominica, El Salvador, the Gambia, Nicaragua, Palau, Senegal and Tuvalu: A/56/193; Panama, Solomon Islands and Swaziland: A/56/193/Add.1; Malawi: A/56/193/Add.3; Republic of Korea: A/56/194; and Canada, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Russian Federation, Spain and Uruguay: A/56/231

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/56/SR.1-6
Draft resolutions	A/56/L.1, A/56/L.2, A/56/L.69 (items 8 and 110), A/56/L.70, A/56/L.74, A/56/L.75 (items 8 and 35) and A/56/L.77
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.1-3, 31, 32, 43, 56, 92, 93, 95, 97 and 98
Resolution	56/1
Decisions	56/400, 56/401, 56/402 A and B, 56/403, 56/464 and 56/468

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

At the fifty-sixth session, owing to extraordinary circumstances, the general debate took place over a period of seven consecutive days, from 10 to 16 November 2001.

By its decision 56/468 of 1 May 2002, the General Assembly decided to hold an eight-day general debate at its fifty-seventh session, from Thursday, 12 September, to Sunday, 15 September, and from Tuesday, 17 September, to Friday, 20 September 2002, and that this arrangement would in no way create a precedent for future sessions.

At the fifty-sixth session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/56/PV.44-57), during which 188 speakers took the floor.[4]

[4] At the fifty-fifth session, 19 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 178 speakers took the floor.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 56/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/57/1).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/56/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.7-11
Decision	56/404

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Councils' report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 (decision 56/406).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 2001 to 31 July 2002: Supplement No. 2 (A/57/2).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Security Council	Supplement No. 2 (A56/2)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.25-28
Decision	56/406

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council[1]

In a letter dated 26 October 2001 addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council stated that it would be most appropriate if the General Assembly considered, in its plenary meetings, the whole report of the Council, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. He further stated that at its 45th meeting, on 24 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize him to request the President of the General Assembly to kindly allocate a reasonable period of time in the plenary for the introduction and consideration of the report of the Council as a whole (A/56/517).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3).

Public administration and development

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the possibility of periodically bringing together high-level policy makers responsible for public administration reform, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the results of that study; and also requested him to keep under constant review the developments in that field in Member States and to highlight changes and trends as well as successes in that area, with particular emphasis on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Assembly resolution 55/2), and to summarize his findings in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 56/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/213).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/225 on public administration and development (A/56/127-E/2001/101) and related communications received from States (A/56/127/Add.1-E/2001/101/Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/56/459)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 (A/C.5/56/4)

Report of the Advisory Committee	A/56/518 (items 12 and 123)
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27, 28, 30, 35-37 and 40; A/C.3/56/SR.54 and 55; A/C.4/56/SR.3-6 and 7; and A/C.5/56/SR.31, 33 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/571
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/584
Report of the Fourth Committee	A/56/555 (items 93 and 12)
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/676 and A/56/747 (items 123 and 12)
Draft resolutions	A/56/L.68/Rev.1 and A/56/L.76
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.82, 86, 88, 90, 92, 93 and 98
Resolutions	56/67 (items 93 and 12), 56/211 to 56/213, 56/258 and 56/281
Decisions	56/432 to 56/434, 56/447, 56/448, 56/456 and 56/463

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2000 to 31 July 2001 (decision 56/407).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/57/4).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/56/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/56/456)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.32
Decision	56/407

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In

accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 2000 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 56/94).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2001. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/56/313)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.30 and 86
Resolution	56/94

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 56/305). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** China, Colombia,* France, Guinea,** Ireland,* Mauritius,* Mexico,** Norway,* Russian Federation, Singapore,* Syrian Arab Republic,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Colombia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway and Singapore. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (a))

Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.23
Decision	56/305

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and also elected Spain to replace Portugal, which relinquished its seat in favour of Spain (decision 56/310). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

---

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Andorra,** Angola,* Argentina,** Australia,*** Austria,* Bahrain,* Benin,* Bhutan,*** Brazil,** Burkina Faso,* Burundi,*** Cameroon,* Chile,*** China,*** Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cuba,* Egypt,** El Salvador,*** Ethiopia,** Fiji,* Finland,*** France,* Georgia,** Germany,* Ghana,*** Guatemala,*** Hungary,*** India,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malta,* Mexico,* Nepal,** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Peru,** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,** Romania,** Russian Federation,*** South Africa,** Spain,* Sudan,* Suriname,* Sweden,*** Uganda,** Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America** and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Fiji, France, Germany, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Spain, Sudan and Suriname. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (b))

Letter dated 11 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/467)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.31
Decision	56/310

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President:
Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)***

Vice-President:
Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China)*

Judges:

Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)*
Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)***
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary)*
Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)*
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)*
Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)**
Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***
Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela)***
Mr. Pieter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands)**
Mr. José Francisco Rezek (Brazil)**
Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)***
Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)**
Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt)**

---

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2009.

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 54/310 A).

At its fifty-fourth session, in March 2000, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, also elected Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2006 to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America) (decision 54/310 B).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2006 to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria) (decision 56/306).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2003. Those members are: Mr. Jiuyong, Mr. Oda, Mr. Herczegh, Mr. Fleischhauer and Mr. Koroma.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 31 August 2002. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Switzerland, which is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not a member of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (c))

Memorandum by the Secretary-General regarding the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/56/372-S/2001/881)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of candidates nominated for the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/56/373-S/2001/882 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the curricula vitae of candidates nominated for the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/56/374-S/2001/883 and Corr.2)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.24
Decision	56/306

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 116 and 117), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 56/308). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,* Bahamas,** Bangladesh,* Botswana,** Brazil,* Cameroon,* China,*** Cuba,* Ethiopia,*** France,** Gabon,* Germany,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,*** Mauritania,* Mexico,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,** San Marino,* Tunisia,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,** Uruguay*** and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Gabon, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[7]

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 16 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/56/399)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.29
Decision	56/308

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 56/313). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),** Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),* Mr. Michiel W. H. Crom (Netherlands),*** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),* Ms. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),*** Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines),** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Mr. Rajat Saha (India),*** Ms. Sun Minqin (China),*** Mr. Juichi Takahara (Japan),*** Mr. Roger Tchoungui (Cameroon)* and Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***.

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Biraud, Mrs. Goicochea Estenoz, Mr. Kuznetsov, Ms. McLurg and Mr. Tchoungui.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/101.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/101 and A/C.5/56/5
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.22
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/625
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/313

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 120). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee on Contributions (decisions 56/314 A to C). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),** Mr. Henry S. Fox (Australia),*** Mr. Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India),** Mr. Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay),*** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil),* Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),*** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Mr. Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina),*** Mr. Omar Kadiri (Morocco),*** Mr. Gebhard Benjamin Kandanga (Namibia),** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),** Mr. Sergei

I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),* Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),*** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),* Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium)* and Mr. Wu Gang (China).*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Gurgel de Alencar Netto, Mr. Mareyev, Mr. Park, Mr. Sessi, Mr. Tilemans and Mr. Wu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/102.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/102 and Add.1-3 and A/C.5/56/6 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.22 and 54
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/626 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.62, 99 and 100
Decisions	56/314 A to C

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 56/316). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),* Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico),** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)*** and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Bovich, Mr. Ohta and Mr. Stormonth-Darling.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/103.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/104 and A/C.5/56/8
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.22
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/628
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/316

(d) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal[1]

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the General Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once (see A/56/105).

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),** Mr. Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan),*** Ms. Marsha A. Echols (United States of America),* Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),*** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),** Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland)* and Ms. Brigitte Stern (France).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Echols and Mr. Haugh.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/104.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/105

(e) International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission (decision 56/317). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),* Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),* Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario Bettati (France),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),*** Mr. Alexei L. Fedotov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Asda Jayanama (Thailand),** Mr. João Augusto de Medicis (Brazil),*** Ms. Lucretia F. Myers (United States of America),*** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),** Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),* Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami (Bangladesh),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany)* and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bel Hadj Amor, Mr. Wyzner, Mrs. Daddah, Mr. Sanchis Muñoz and Mr. Stöckl.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/105.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/106 and A/C.5/56/9
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.22
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/629
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/317

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly designated Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia) as Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission and Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina) as Vice-Chairman, each for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1999 (decision 53/317 A). At the same session, in June 1999, as a result of the death of Mr. Vegega, the Assembly designated Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland) as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a term of office beginning on 8 June 1999 and expiring on 31 December 2002 (decision 53/317 B). Therefore the Assembly, at its fifty-seventh session, will need to designate its Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/53/106 and Add.1 and A/C.5/53/10 and Add.1-3
Summary records	A/C.5/53/SR.20 and 62

Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/53/712 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/53/PV.81 and 101
Decisions	53/317 A and B

(f) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, by its decision 56/319 of 1 May 2002, appointed five members to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2003 and expiring on 31 December 2007.

As of 1 January 2003, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

Mrs. Doris Bertrand-Muck (Austria),*** Mr. Armando Duque González (Colombia),* Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba), **** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),*** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),** Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),*** Mr. Louis-Dominique Ouédraogo (Burkina Faso),*** Mr. Tang Guangting (China),**** Mr. Victor Vislykh (Russian Federation),**** Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)**** and Mr. Muhammad Yussuf (United Republic of Tanzania).****

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Armando Duque González (Colombia).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/107.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/107
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/56/110
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.81 and 98
Decision	56/319

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences (decision 56/309). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,** Austria,*** Benin,** Chile,* Equatorial Guinea,* Ethiopia,*** Finland,** France,* Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,*** Kyrgyzstan,** Lithuania,** Namibia,* Nepal,*** Peru,** Philippines,* Russian Federation,* Sierra Leone,** Tunisia*** and United States of America.***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Equatorial Guinea, France, Japan, Namibia, Philippines and Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/108.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/108
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.29
Decision	56/309

(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 86 (a)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Rubens Ricupero as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for another term of office of four years, beginning on 15 September 1999 and ending on 14 September 2003 (decision 53/321).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/57/109.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/53/799
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.94
Decision	53/321

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2029 (XX) establishing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to combine in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. James Gustave Speth a Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further four-year term of office beginning on 16 July 1997 (decision 51/321).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General, upon the resignation of Mr. James Gustave Speth effective 1 July 1999, of Mr. Mark Mallock Brown as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1999 (decision 53/323).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (l))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/53/237
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.98
Decision	53/323

18. Election of judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994).

In accordance with article 11 of its statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda originally had two Trial Chambers. A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998.

At its fifty-third session, on 3 November 1998, the General Assembly elected nine judges composing those three Trial Chambers (decision 53/309). In accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the term of office of the judges so elected will expire on 24 May 2003.

On 30 November 2000, the Security Council, by its resolution 1329 (2000), decided to increase the number of judges in the Appeals Chambers of the International

Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda. To that end, it decided that two additional judges should be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and that, once those two judges had taken up office, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda would assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of its statute to be members of the Appeals Chamber of the two International Tribunals.

At its fifty-fifth session, on 24 April 2001, the General Assembly elected those two additional judges (decision 55/321). In accordance with Security Council resolution 1329 (2000), the judges so elected will serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the nine judges who were elected by the Assembly in 1998.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting curricula vitae of candidates nominated by States Members of the United Nations.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 185)

Letter dated 30 March 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/55/871)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/55/872
Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/873
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.99
Decision	55/321

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the

Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/74).

Also at its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 56/69), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 56/70), the question of Tokelau (resolution 56/71), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 56/72 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 56/421).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/66 and 56/69).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 18)

Reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23); A/AC.109/2001/2-A/AC.109/2001/10 and A/AC.109/2001/12-A/AC.109/2001/17

Reports of the Secretary-General: Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/56/61)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (items 18 and 93) (A/56/65)

Question of Western Sahara (A/56/159)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Question of East Timor) (A/56/894)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.3-7
Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/554 (items 92 and 18) and A/56/557
Draft resolution	A/56/L.40
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.82 and 98
Resolutions	56/66 (items 92 and 18), 56/69 to 56/74 and 56/282
Decisions	56/420 (items 92 and 18) and 56/421

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations[1]

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

On 23 May 2002, the Security Council, having examined the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations (A/56/953-S/2002/558), recommended to the General Assembly that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted to membership in the United Nations (Council resolution 1414 (2002)).

As at 15 June 2002, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 189, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 19)

Note by the Secretary-General circulating the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership	A/56/953-S/2002/558

21. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164 and 56/107).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session, through the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including the

implementation of and follow-up to relevant agreed conclusions of the Council and progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/107).

Enhancing the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform Governments regularly about the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the utilization of the Fund and on further possible improvements in its terms of reference in order to enhance its functioning and utilization, inter alia, in relation to the great need for urgent assistance in many underfunded, so-called forgotten emergencies (resolution 56/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/107).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider mechanisms to improve the international response to natural disasters, inter alia, by addressing any geographical and sectoral imbalances in such a response, where they existed, as well as by more effective use of national emergency response agencies, taking into account their comparative advantages and specializations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, with a view, inter alia, to contributing towards the comprehensive report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to be submitted to the Assembly at that session under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development" (resolution 56/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/103).

Emergency response to disasters

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 44/236, 54/30 and 54/219, noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Governments of Turkey and Greece, in cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, on the formation of a joint Hellenic-Turkish standby disaster response unit, which will be operational in the near future; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/99).

In November 2001, in cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the two Governments signed a treaty establishing a joint disaster response unit. A memorandum of understanding between the Governments of Greece and Turkey and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is being finalized to define the mechanism and the procedures required for the effective mobilization and deployment of the joint unit. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will participate in the preparation of the joint disaster response unit by providing expertise and training, at no cost for the programme budget of the United Nations.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/56/95-E/2001/85)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/56/307)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.14 and Add.1, A/56/L.51 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/56/L.55 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolutions	56/99, 56/103 and 56/107

(b) **Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions**[1]

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 52/169 M and 53/1 H).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in the report of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/44).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/212
Draft resolution	A/55/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.71
Resolution	55/44

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first and forty-fifth sessions, in 1986 and 1990, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 41/197, 45/227, 47/42, 49/21 D, 51/30 D and 53/1 G).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue to mobilize and coordinate, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique: (a) humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies

of the United Nations system; and (b) international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it, for consideration at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian segment of its substantive session in 2002, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/167).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/55/123-E/2000/89 and A/55/317
Draft resolution	A/55/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/167

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 45/232, 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E, 50/58 A, 51/30 B, 52/169 E and 53/1 I).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, renewed its appeal to the Government of Liberia to cooperate with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations in addressing the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction, and stressed the need for the Government of Liberia to assist and protect the civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, regardless of their origin; called upon all parties to respect fully the provisions of international humanitarian law and in that regard to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all affected populations throughout the territory of Liberia and the safety of United Nations and humanitarian personnel; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (resolution 55/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/176).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/90-E/2000/81
Draft resolution	A/55/L.66 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Resolution	55/176

Report of the Secretary-General on emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/30 J, 52/169 I, 53/1 K, 54/96 A and 55/45).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to re-evaluate all United Nations humanitarian assistance activities in Tajikistan with a major focus on promoting self-reliance and sustainable development; and requested him to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/10).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/470
Draft resolution	A/56/L.15 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.65
Resolution	56/10

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/169 A, 53/1 L, 54/96 B and 55/166).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue and develop its cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other organizations in addressing the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction; stressed the link between the peace process and the economic recovery of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, welcomed economic reforms undertaken by its Government, and encouraged it to carry on with that process for the benefit of the entire Congolese people; and requested the Secretary-General, among others, to keep under review the economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country to enable it to meet its urgent needs in terms of economic recovery and reconstruction, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 56/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/100).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/269
Draft resolution	A/56/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/100

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (resolutions 54/96 F and 55/169).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and requested him to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/101).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/361
Draft resolution	A/56/L.49 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/101

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/96 H and 55/172).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged United Nations organizations, the international community and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts aimed at the enhanced ownership and participation of all East Timorese, including women and vulnerable groups, in the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of East Timor; acknowledged that the establishment of an effective and functioning governmental administration was crucial to fostering a stable and secure social, economic and political environment in East Timor; commended the rapid international response in terms of providing health services to the general population; reaffirmed the need to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and assistance to all those in need, recognized in that regard the continuing implementation by the Government of Indonesia of Security Council resolution 1319 (2000), encouraged the Government to continue its efforts in that regard in full cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, and underscored the importance of continued international assistance to support the efforts of the Government of Indonesia and relevant organizations to meet the needs of East Timorese refugees in West Timor, inter alia, by assisting their voluntary repatriation or resettlement, and by contributing to humanitarian assistance needs in the camps in West Timor; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/104).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/338
Draft resolution	A/56/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/104

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-third session, in 1988, at which it adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia" under the item "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (resolution 43/206).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly strongly urged all political groups in Somalia, in particular those which had remained outside the Arta peace process, to participate in the ongoing peace process and to establish a constructive dialogue with the Transitional National Government in order to achieve national reconciliation that allowed for transition from relief to reconstruction and development and preserved economic and administrative progress achieved in many regions; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; and requested him, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/106).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/389
Draft resolution	A/56/L.54 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/106

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170,

41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116 and 55/173).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority; suggested the convening in 2002 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 56/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/111).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/123-E/2001/97 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/56/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/111

(d) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A, 53/203 B, 54/189 B and 55/174 B. It was considered in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 37 below).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and donor countries to continue to coordinate closely their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan; invited the relevant United Nations organizations and agencies to develop jointly, in close collaboration with the interim authority and Afghan civil society, a comprehensive strategy and process for the early recovery and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close collaboration with the interim authority and Afghan civil society, when conditions on the ground permitted, all possible humanitarian, financial, technical and material assistance for the Afghan population, especially in the areas most affected by the drought, as well as assistance to promote the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 56/220 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/220 B).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 20 (f) and 43)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/687
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.39
Draft resolution	A/56/L.62 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Resolution	56/220 B

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to adopt the text contained in the annex to its resolution 55/285 on the "Revitalization of the General Assembly; improving the efficiency of the General Assembly". Section II.A on the clustering and biennialization of items stated, inter alia, that all cooperation items should be clustered under an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" and individual cooperation items should become sub-items of that item; the cooperation item should be biennialized, starting at the fifty-seventh session, and should appear in the agenda of the General Assembly thereafter at odd-numbered sessions; the biennialization should be reflected in each related resolution, starting at the fifty-sixth session, as appropriate; a joint debate should be held on the cooperation item, during which all or some aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations might be addressed; and any resolution under individual sub-items should remain separate (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11 and 53/14).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the initiative and efforts the Consultative Committee would undertake to promote the objectives and principles set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, including wider acceptance of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee (resolution 55/4).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution RES/40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 22)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/221
Draft resolution	55/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.39
Resolution	55/4

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer tatus in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake consultations with the Secretary-General of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, with a view to promoting cooperation between the two Secretariats; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to initiate consultations and programmes with the Black Sea Economic Coopera ion Organization and its associated institutions for the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/221), A/57/87.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 100)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 22, 23, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/587
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/211

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, as an additional item at the request of Antigua and Barbuda, the

Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago (A/49/238). The Assembly considered the question at that session (resolution 49/141).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first and fifty-third session (resolutions 51/16 and 53/17).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives; welcomed the initiatives of Member States in assisting in the cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community; recommended that the third general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions and of the United Nations system be held in 2002 in New York; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/17).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 23)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/215
Draft resolution	A/55/L.24/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.54
Resolution	55/17

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring, with the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/43).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/302
Draft resolution	A/56/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/43

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly as an additional item at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/22).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the United Nations and the international community to help to strengthen the means existing in the region to ensure that the Economic Community of Central African States had the necessary capacity with regard to prevention, monitoring, early warning and peacekeeping operations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to enhance contacts with the Community, with a view to encouraging and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community; and also requested him to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/39).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/301
Draft resolution	A/56/L.25 and Rev.1 and 2 and Rev.2/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/39

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100 and 55/42).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increasing cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the World Trade Organization and between ECO and relevant international financial institutions; invited the United Nations system, its relevant bodies and the international community to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to the States members of ECO and its secretariat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/44), A/57/119.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/122
Draft resolution	A/56/L.32
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/44

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/3 and 52/2).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453). The Assembly also considered the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/25).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the secretariat of the International Organization of la Francophonie in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/45).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/390
Draft resolution	A/56/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/45

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7, 53/13, 54/12 and 55/19).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the ongoing efforts to explore ways in which a new and strengthened relationship might be established between the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs on the one hand and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on the other, and encouraged Member States to continue their consultations with a view to adopting a decision thereon during the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolution 56/46).

At the same session, in a letter dated 7 November 2001 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/614), the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations recalled that, under agenda item 21 (f), the Assembly also had before it a report on a new relationship between IPU and the United Nations (A/55/996). Specifically, the proposal was to give IPU observer status on a par with other international bodies that had similar status in the General Assembly. On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly decided to defer further consideration of and a decision on the request for observer status for the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the General Assembly to its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/425).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/46).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/449
Draft resolution	A/56/L.35 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/646
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80 and 85
Resolution	56/46
Decision	56/425

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3 and 54/8).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged the United Nations Development Programme to continue its financial and technical cooperation; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and

programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/98).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/171
Draft resolution	A/56/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80 and 86
Resolution	56/98

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer, and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9 and 55/10).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of LAS in order to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; recommended that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system and of the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations be held during 2003; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/40).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/474
Draft resolution	A/56/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/40

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, to be applied provisionally upon signature, pending the completion of procedures necessary for its entry into force, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session an additional item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons" (see A/55/PV.35).

On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which was then submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for its approval (A/55/988, annex). At its 111th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2001, the Assembly approved the Agreement (resolution 55/283, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; and took note of the annual report for 2000 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director-General on its behalf (resolution 56/42).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2001 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 56/42).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (l))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction for the year 2000 (A/56/490)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.30

Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/42

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117 and 55/179).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the documents of the meeting of the Ministerial Council in Bucharest in December 2001 confirming the determination of the participating States to strengthen and deepen their cooperation; commended the adoption of the decision and Action Plan on Terrorism; noted the active involvement of OSCE in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; welcomed the work of the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to assist further progress in consolidation of democracy; saluted the commitment of participating States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unitary character of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; welcomed the developments in the peace process in the Tshkhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, progress made in 2001 towards meeting commitments made at the Istanbul Summit in November 1999 on the future of Russian forces in Georgia, and encouraged implementation of other Istanbul commitments, and with regard to Abkhazia, Georgia, called for resumption of a constructive dialogue aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement, including a definition of the political status of Abkhazia as a sovereign entity within the State of Georgia; acknowledged the significant contribution to stability and confidence made by the border monitoring operation of OSCE along the border between Georgia and the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation; noted the engagement of OSCE towards cooperation with the five participating States of Central Asia; expressed deep concern at the failure to achieve a settlement of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict despite the intensified dialogue between the parties and the active support of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group of OSCE; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution A/56/216).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/125
Draft resolution	A/56/L.66 and Add.1
Amendment	A/56/L.67
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80 and 91
Resolution	56/216

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94 and 55/218).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General closely to involve OAU in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially those that related to meeting the special needs of Africa; requested the Secretary-General, together with OAU, to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the biennial meeting of OAU and the United Nations held in Addis Ababa in April 2000; requested the United Nations to intensify its assistance to OAU in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution; called upon the United Nations to support actively the efforts of OAU in urging the donor community and, where appropriate, multilateral institutions to strive to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to implement fully, speedily and effectively the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries, and to achieve the goal of securing debt relief in a comprehensive and effective manner in favour of African countries through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide additional assistance to OAU and those Governments in Africa concerned with the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional fields of operation; and requested the Secretary-General to

report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (56/48).

Document: Report the of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/48).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/489
Draft resolution	A/56/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/L.77-80
Resolution	56/48

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4 and 53/9).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the exchanges of information between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) in the context of the work of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti and of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala; recognized the work of OAS towards the promotion of democracy in the Americas, in the field of regional cooperation and in connection with its task of coordination with the United Nations; welcomed the efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen cooperation with inter-American institutions in various fields, including hemispheric integration, statistics and women and development; emphasized that the cooperation between the United Nations and OAS should be undertaken in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition and be suited to each specific situation, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/15).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/184
Draft resolution	A/55/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.51
Resolution	55/15

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16 54/7 and 55/9).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; recommended that, in accordance with its resolution 50/17, in order to enhance cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress, a general meeting of representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and OIC be held in 2002; also recommended that, in accordance with its resolution 50/17, coordination meetings of focal points of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions be held concurrently with the general meeting in 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 56/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/47).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/398
Draft resolution	A/56/L.36 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/L.77-80
Resolution	56/47

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144).

At its fifty-sixth session, General Assembly took note of the decision of the heads of Government of the Pacific Islands Forum on the pursuit of a closer and cooperative relationship between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum, to take the necessary measures (a) to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats in order to increase the capacity of the organizations to attain their common objectives; (b) to promote, as a matter of priority, meetings between their representatives for consultations on policies, projects and procedures that would facilitate, broaden and, if necessary, formalize, cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; and (c) to assist in the development of long-term peace-building programmes to address new security threats in the Pacific Islands Forum region; urged specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to

cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; invited initiatives from Member States to assist in the cooperation efforts between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/41).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (m))

Draft resolution	A/56/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/41

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was then submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for its approval (A/54/884, annex). At its 98th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2000, the Assembly approved the Agreement (resolution 54/280, annex).

At the fifty-fifth session, in accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission submitted a report covering the year 1999 through the Secretary-General (A/55/433, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (resolution 56/49).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (resolution 56/49).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (k))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2000 (A/56/317)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.77-80
Resolution	56/49

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (resolution 37/248).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, and subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions on a biennial basis (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204 and 54/227). The Assembly welcomed the membership of Namibia to the Conference, the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference into the Southern African Development Community and the admission of South Africa, Mauritius, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Seychelles, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions, respectively (resolution 46/160, 48/173, 50/118 and 52/204).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries", took note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community; and requested the Secretary-General to update the current report on the question and submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/443).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 56/443).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 99 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/134 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.22 and 38-40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/562/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Decision	56/443

23. United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage

The item entitled "United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002" was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as an additional item at the request of Canada, China, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Spain and Uruguay (A/56/231).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, mindful of the importance of protecting the world cultural tangible and intangible heritage as a common ground for the promotion of mutual understanding and enrichment among cultures and civilizations, proclaimed 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage; and decided to devote one day of plenary meetings at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on 4 December 2002, to mark the end of the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage (resolution A/56/8).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 177)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.61
Resolution	56/8

24. Culture of peace

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, as a supplementary item at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25). At its fifty-fifth session, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 55/47).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence were fostered at all levels; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to continue to promote both formal and non-formal education at all levels that fostered a culture of peace and non-violence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/5).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (A/56/349)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.29 and 37
Resolution	56/5

25. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 26 April 2002, 137 States and one entity, the European Union, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 26 April 2002, 104 States Parties to the Convention were also Parties to the Agreement.

In addition, as at 26 April 2002, 31 States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to another implementing agreement — the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001, 30 days after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7 and 56/12). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8 and 56/13).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly, in an effective and constructive manner, of developments in ocean affairs; and further decided to review the effectiveness and utility of the consultative process at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 54/33).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to devote two days of plenary meetings at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on 9 and 10 December 2002, to the consideration of the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" and the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening

for signature of the Convention, and encouraged Member States and observers to be represented at the highest possible level; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolution 54/33 (resolution 56/12).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/12), A/57/57 and Add.1;

(b) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its third meeting held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 15 April 2002 (resolution 54/33).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 30 (a))

Letter dated 22 June 2001 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs at its second meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 May 2001 (A/56/121)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/58 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/56/L.17 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.65-67
Resolution	56/12

(b) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to bring resolution 55/8 to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including the status and implementation of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, the implementation of the international plans of action for the management of fishing capacity, for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries, and for the conservation and management of sharks, and efforts undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, taking into account the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular FAO, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations

system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (resolution 55/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/8).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 34 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/386
Draft resolution	A/55/L.11 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.42-44
Resolution	55/8

(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the status and implementation of the Agreement a background study on the provisions of Part VII of the Agreement concerning requirements of developing States; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status and implementation of the Agreement and on the impact of the entry into force of the Agreement on related or proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system relating to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (resolution 56/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/13), A/57/57 and Add.1.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 30 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/357
Draft resolution	A/56/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.65-67
Resolution	56/13

26. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, as a supplementary item at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-fifth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21 and 55/20).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter

and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/9).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/276 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/56/L.9
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.64
Resolution	56/9

27. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States to participate actively in the proposed international certification scheme, and stressed that the widest possible participation in the proposed international certification scheme was essential and should be encouraged and facilitated; welcomed the offer by the Government of Canada to host the next meeting of the Kimberley Process in Ottawa, in order to achieve further progress; and requested the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at its fifty-seventh session, a report on progress made (resolution 56/263).

Document: Report by the countries participating in the Kimberley Process (resolution 56/263).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 37)

Letter dated 18 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the provisional report of the Kimberley Process (A/56/502)

Letter dated 3 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the Kimberley Process (A/56/675)

Letter dated 10 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the Kimberley Process (A/56/775)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.96
Resolution	56/263

28. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which was, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191 and 55/120).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues; invited the Secretary-General to continue to study how to secure a more sound financial basis for the Mine Action Service and to present options to that effect to the General Assembly; and also invited the Secretary-General further to study ways and means of increasing public awareness of the impact of the problems of landmines on affected countries and to present options to that effect to the General Assembly (resolution 56/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/219).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/448 and Add.1 and 2
Draft resolution	A/56/L.63/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.60, 61 and 91
Resolution	56/219

29. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as an additional item at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1).

At the same session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa; appealed to the international community, the United Nations bodies, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to allocate substantial new and additional resources, including through the new global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, launched by the Group of Eight Major

Industrialized Countries at its Genoa Summit in July 2001, and by the Secretary-General, for developing countries, particularly in Africa; called for joint comprehensive efforts between Africa and the international community to ensure that by 2005: (a) at least 60 per cent of those at risk for malaria, particularly pregnant women and children under five years of age, should benefit from the most suitable combination of personal and community protective measures; (b) at least 60 per cent of all pregnant women who were at risk for malaria should have access to chemoprophylaxis or presumptive intermittent treatment; and (c) at least 60 per cent of those suffering from malaria should have prompt access to correct, affordable and appropriate treatment within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/284).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/284), A/57/123.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 186)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.84/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/284

30. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

At that session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, in particular the goals and targets agreed therein for promoting development and poverty eradication; took note of the Declaration of the South Summit adopted in Havana on 14 April 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system on the promotion of a new global human order, and to prepare a report thereon for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/48).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 174)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.15/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.74
Resolution	55/48

31. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The item entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States; and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered this item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/10).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its call for the repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed coercive economic measures contrary to international law on corporations and nationals of other States; again called upon all States not to recognize or apply unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures imposed by any State, which were contrary to recognized principles of international law, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, in response to a letter dated 10 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/704), submitted under items 59, "Strengthening of the United Nations system", and 60, "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/6).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 31)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/55/300 and Add.1 and 2
Draft resolution	A/55/L.9/Rev.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.41
Resolution	55/6

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 59 and 60)

Letter dated 10 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/704)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/455

32. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of consideration of item 12, "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the General Assembly devoted to information and communication technologies for development during that session; also decided that the meeting, scheduled on 17 and 18 June 2002, would address the digital divide in the context of globalization and the development process and promote coherence and synergies between various regional and international information and communication technologies initiatives; further decided that, parallel to the intergovernmental plenary meetings, two informal panels would be organized that would include the participation of non-governmental organizations, academia and the business sector; and decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258). The meeting will not have a formal outcome. The Assembly also decided to invite the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, the Chairman of the Digital Opportunities Task Force, and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to make statements at the 1st plenary meeting, on 17 June (resolution 56/281).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", the General Assembly welcomed the resolution of the Council of ITU endorsing the proposal of the Secretary-General of ITU to hold the World Summit on the Information Society in two phases, the first in Geneva in December 2003 and the second in Tunis in December 2005 (resolution 56/183).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 12)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.68/Rev.1 and A/56/L.76
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.93 and 98
Resolutions	56/258 and 56/281

33. Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, as an additional item at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

In April 1998, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General had submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/92, 54/234 and 55/217). In response to those resolutions, the President of the General Assembly established in March 2000 an open-ended ad hoc working group of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 1998 on Africa.

The Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa met in 2000 and 2001 and prepared its reports (A/55/45 and A/56/45), which were debated during the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly (see A/55/PV.47 and 48 and A/56/PV.73 and 74).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to suspend the activities of the Working Group during that session in order to consider further measures for the implementation and monitoring of initiatives on Africa; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his 1998 report on Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318); and also requested that the interdepartmental/inter-agency task force provide Member States, on an annual basis, with updated matrices indicating the current status of implementation of the various recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (resolution 56/37).

Documents:

(a) Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa: progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/37);

(b) Conference room paper: updated matrix on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General on Africa (resolution 56/37).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 48)

Report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa: Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45)	
Progress report of the Secretary-General	A/56/371
Draft resolution	A/56/L.28 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.73 and 74
Resolution	56/37

34. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237). The Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88, 49/10, 51/213, 52/150, 53/35, 54/119 and 55/24 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the State and entity institutions of the comprehensive plan of action to prevent terrorist activities, increase security and protect people and property in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and further welcomed the active role of Bosnia and Herzegovina in global efforts against terrorism; supported the efforts of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina and noted the continuing need for him to use fully the authority of his office to deal with obstructionists, reaffirming the concept of "partnership" between the newly elected authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community; supported the efforts by the High Representative and the Commander of the multinational Stabilization Force to weaken the continued political and economic influence of remaining parallel structures obstructing peace implementation; encouraged the political leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina to extend cooperation with the States of South-Eastern Europe; encouraged the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop, in close cooperation with the international community, national court capacities to investigate and prosecute cases of war crimes; urged Member States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in particular with regard to surrendering indictees, and to provide adequate financial support to the Tribunal; further stressed the need for a more comprehensive approach to implementing economic reforms that were crucial for achieving lasting peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and noted that the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina had defined the common defence policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, affirming the importance of creating a joint military command and seeking to establish a military structure of the appropriate size based on future projections and the legitimate security needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (resolution 56/215).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 40)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.65 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Resolution	56/215

35. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39 and 54/39). The Assembly also adopted resolutions 36/120 C, 38/58 C, 46/74, 48/158 A and D and 55/52 to 55/55 under this item.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in

conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects; expressed its full support for the peace process, and expressed the hope that the process would be reinvigorated and would soon lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; stressed the necessity for commitment to the principle of land for peace and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973); called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community to exert all the efforts and initiatives necessary to reverse immediately all measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000, in implementation of the recommendations of the Sharm el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee, and in order to ensure a successful and speedy resumption of negotiations and conclusion of the peace process; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to establish their independent State, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 56/36).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/56/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/36).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/56/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/56/642-S/2001/1100)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.19 and Add.1, A/56/L.20 and Add.1, A/56/L.21 and Add.1 and A/56/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.69, 70 and 72
Resolutions	56/33 to 56/36

36. The situation in the Middle East[1]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-fifth sessions, from 1975 to 2000 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50 and 55/51).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/31).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/32).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/31 and 56/32).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East (A/56/480)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/56/642-S/2001/1100) (items 41 and 42)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.23 and Add.1 and A/56/L.24 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.70 to 72
Resolutions	56/31 and 56/32

37. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 21 (d) above).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly supported the efforts of the Afghan people, consistent with the agreement reached in Bonn, Germany, to establish an interim authority, leading, through the convening of loya jirgas and free and fair elections, to the formation of a new government, which should all be broad-based, multi-ethnic, fully representative and committed to peace with Afghanistan's neighbours; strongly supported the enhanced role of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in helping the interim authority to implement the Bonn agreement until it was integrated in a new United Nations mission in Afghanistan; called upon the international community to reinforce assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs of Afghanistan and, as long as the interim authority fulfilled its commitments, to support generously post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months during its fifty-sixth session on the progress of the United Nations and the efforts of his Special Representative to promote peace in Afghanistan, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/220 A).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/220 A).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 20 (f) and 43)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/174 A and 56/220 A (A/55/1028-S/2001/789, A/56/681-S/2001/1157 and A/56/875-S/2002/278)

Report of the Secretary-General on emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (A/56/687)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.62 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.39
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/725 (items 123 and 43)
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/56/720 (items 123 and 43)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.89 and 91
Resolution	56/220 A

38. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118 and 55/178).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the results of the meeting of the Regional Consultative Group for the transformation and modernization of Central America through the implementation of measures to reform and harmonize the legislation and institutions of the region and through specific development projects; reaffirmed the importance of the Puebla-Panama Plan as a means of promoting the economic and social development of the Mesoamerican region; recognized the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador to deal with the requirements deriving from the 2001 earthquakes; welcomed the speedy response of the international community to the serious natural disasters that had affected the region; also welcomed the Declaration of Guatemala II; further welcomed the progress achieved in implementing the Guatemala peace

agreements, called upon all parties to take further measures to implement the commitments therein and urged all sectors of society to combine efforts to consolidate peace; requested the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements; expressed its appreciation to the people and Government of El Salvador for their successful efforts to fulfil the commitments set forth in the peace agreements; underlined the efforts of Central American integration, such as the Trinational Declaration between Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua and their Customs Union; reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/224).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/224).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994 (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 51/198 B, 52/175, 53/93, 54/99 and 55/177).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the agreement reached by the parties regarding the importance of the continuing presence of the Mission in Guatemala until 2003; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the peace agreements and the significant reforms introduced in labour laws and the reinforcement of the operational capacities, training and full deployment of the National Civil Police; underlined with concern the fact that key commitments remained outstanding in the areas of fiscal, judicial, military, electoral and land reform, as well as decentralization and rural development, and urged their implementation without delay; noted that the consolidation of the peace-building process remained a significant challenge that required a concerted national effort to guarantee the irreversibility of the peace process; also noted that the Government had taken a significant step forward by signing and ratifying important international human rights instruments; urged the international community to support financially the strengthening of national capacities to ensure the consolidation of the peace process; also urged the international community to support financially the strengthening of the capacities of the United Nations agencies and programmes as the Mission would transfer some activities and projects to those agencies to support the national efforts to comply with the peace agreements; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, as early as possible, an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, together with his recommendations regarding the continuation of the peace-building phase after 31 December 2002, and to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/223).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: renewal of mandate (A/56/391)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/56/416)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twelfth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/56/273)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.42/Rev.1 and A/56/L.45/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.38 and 40
Reports of the Advisory Committee	A/56/705 and A/56/709 (items 123 and 44)
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/749 and A/56/750 (items 123 and 44)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.84 and 92
Resolutions	56/223 and 56/224

39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414 and 54/412, 55/411 and 56/410).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 45)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/410

40. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995, September 1996, August 1997, August 1998, August 1999, August 2000 and August 2001 the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47, A/50/47/Rev.1, A/51/47 and Corr.1, A/52/47, A/53/47, A/54/47 and A/55/47).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490, 53/487, 54/488 and 55/503). Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during the years 1995 to 2002.

At its fifty-sixth session, the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Han Seung-Soo (Republic of Korea). On 31 January 2002, the Permanent Representative of Iceland, Mr. Thorsteinn Ingólfsson, was reappointed Vice-Chairperson and the Permanent Representative of Jamaica, Miss Mignonette Patricia Durrant, was appointed Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

The Working Group has submitted its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (A/56/47). The Assembly is expected to consider this report before the end of its fifty-sixth session.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group: Supplement No. 47 (A/56/47).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/56/47)

Plenary meetings A/56/PV.33-36

41. Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1]

Following the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, at its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 46/151, annex). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/214, 49/142, 50/160 A and B, 51/32, 53/90 and 55/216).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of an independent and high-level quality evaluation in preparation of the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 55/216). In June 2001, the Secretary-General established a 12-member Panel of Eminent Personalities, assisted by a small team of consultants, to undertake the evaluation.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to conduct the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the New Agenda and related initiatives; and also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet during the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly to conduct the final review and appraisal on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the independent evaluation (resolution 56/218).

Documents:

(a) Report of the independent evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 55/216);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the independent evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and addenda (resolution 56/218).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 22)

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/56/270)	
Draft resolution	A/56/L.61 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.38 and 91
Resolution	56/218

(b) Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 44/237). By resolution 47/177, the Assembly subsequently adjusted the period of the

programme for the Decade to cover the years 1993-2002. The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177 and 54/203).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Economic Commission for Africa to play a more active role in the development of African micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in coordination with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations bodies; also invited the international community, the United Nations system and other relevant regional institutions to give full effect to the provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development by supporting the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, as well as the outcome of the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa and the outcome of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry; requested the Secretary-General to complete a review of the implementation of the programme for the Decade with a view to including the outcome of such a review in the overall review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and the ongoing processes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the establishment of the African Union; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/187).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 96 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) (A/56/139)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/559
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/187

42. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item, at the request of Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly for a duration of three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, as a matter of urgency, the special session on HIV/AIDS from 25 to 27 June 2001, open for

participation to all States Members of the United Nations and observers (resolution 55/13).

The twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly was held in New York from 25 to 27 June 2001, to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects, as well as to secure a global commitment to enhancing coordination and the intensification of national, regional and international efforts to combat it in a comprehensive manner. On 27 June 2001, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, with a view to identifying problems and constraints and making recommendations on action needed to make further progress; also requested the Secretary-General to submit his report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/264).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 24)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.73
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.96
Resolution	56/264

43. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children[1]

The item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to Assembly resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At the fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93 and 55/26).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session of the General Assembly on children from 8 to 10 May 2002; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children" (resolution 56/222).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children: Supplement No. 2 (A/S-27/2 and Add.1 (Part I) and Add.1 (Part II) and Corr.1 and 2)

Note on the round tables by the Office of the President of the General Assembly (A/56/CRP.3/Rev.1 and Corr.1)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.2 (item 8), A/56/L.7 and A/56/L.71
Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.31 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/743 (items 123 and 26)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.1, 92 and 93
Resolutions	56/222 and 56/259
Decision	56/401 (item 8)

44. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[1]

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/162).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report and a comprehensive report every five years on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, drawing upon the "road map" and in accordance with resolution 55/162 (resolution 56/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 56/95).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" (A/56/326)

Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the recommendations of the High-level Panel of the Youth Employment Network (A/56/422)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.48
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.86
Resolution	56/95

45. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413 and 55/413).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the eighth annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2000 to 31 July 2001 (decision 56/408).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the ninth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 50)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/56/352-S/2001/865)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/408

46. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998). This item was included in the agenda of the

fiftieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414 and 55/412).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the sixth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (decision 56/409).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 51)

Identical letters from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council transmitting a letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/56/265-S/2001/764 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/56/351-S/2001/863 and Corr.1 and Corr.2 (withdrawing Corr.1))

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/409

47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its

subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430 and 56/449).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 52)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/449

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431 and 56/450).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 53)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/450

49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432 and 56/451).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 54)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/451

50. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433 and 56/452).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 55)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/452

51. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452, 52/434, 53/429 and 54/428).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/434). At the same session, during its consideration of item 101 entitled "High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development", the Assembly decided that the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development should be scheduled for the first quarter of 2002 (resolution 55/213) (see also item 95).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/453).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 56)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/453

52. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436 and 52/435). At its fifty-third session,

the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

At its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 54/439, 55/402 and 56/454).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 57)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/454

53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[3]

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions and fifty-second session (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264 and decision 52/479).

At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 53/491 and 54/491).

At its fifty-fifth session, The General Assembly adopted a number of measures to revitalize the General Assembly and improve its efficiency. It decided, inter alia, to cluster all cooperation items under one item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" and to biennialize the item as of the fifty-seventh session; and also decided to consider the following items: (a) "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic", (b) "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies", (c) "United Nations reform: measures and proposals", (d) "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti", and (e) "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields" at its fifty-sixth session and thereafter biennially (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" decision 56/455 (see item 31 above).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 60)

Letter dated 10 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/704) (items 59 and 60)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/455 (items 59 and 60)

54. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964 the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 May 2002 (S/2002/590).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495 and 53/493).

At its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 54/465, 55/458 and 56/464).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000 (see A/54/PV.100), the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its 56th session (decision 55/502).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 56/464).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence

At its fifty-sixth session, in May 2002, the General Assembly welcomed the attainment of independence by East Timor on 20 May 2002; and decided to conclude its consideration of this item (resolution 56/283).

57. Peace, security and reunification on the Korean Peninsula[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item at the request of 48 Member States (A/55/236 and Add.1).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed and supported the inter-Korean summit and the joint declaration adopted on 15 June 2000 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea; encouraged both States to continue to implement fully and in good faith the joint declaration and other agreements reached between the two sides; and invited Member States to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification (resolution 55/11).

By a letter dated 10 August 2001, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Peace, security and reunification on the Korean Peninsula" in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/56/194).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 56/464).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 183)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.14 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.45
Resolution	55/11

58. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their

military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43 and decision 55/414).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures", in which it called upon Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 56/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 56/14).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/56/267)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/526
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/14

59. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new type of weapons of mass destruction and new system of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, twelfth special session, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth and fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its

consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, decision S-12/24, resolutions 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61 and 51/37).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new type of weapons of mass destruction; requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified type of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly (resolution 54/44).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 65)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-12, 13-19 and 20-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/552
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Resolution	54/44

60. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions, and again at its fifty-first session (resolutions 39/152, 40/156 A and B, 41/88 A and B, 42/46 A and B, 43/83 A and B, 44/124 A and B, 45/78 A and B, 46/41 A and B, 47/57, 48/80, 49/80 and 51/56).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recalled the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue: (a) to ensure that data and information resulting from such research were freely available to the international community; and (b) to enhance the access of the international scientific community and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report which should

consist of that information to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 54/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/45).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/339 and Corr.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.2 and 28
Report of the First Committee	A/54/553
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Resolution	54/45

61. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/27).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution (resolution 56/18).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 68)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/530
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/18

62. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 54/49 and 55/28).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems and information resources; and (c) the content of the concepts mentioned in paragraph 2 of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to consider existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to conduct a study on the concepts referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2004, appointed by him on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with the help of Member States in a position to render such assistance, and to submit a report on the outcome of the study to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 56/19).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/164 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/533
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/19

63. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and

disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50 and 55/29).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 56/20).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 70)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/531
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/20

64. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (*d*), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51 and 55/30).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/21).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/187
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/532

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/21

65. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-fifth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52 and 55/31).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 56/22).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 13 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/56/534
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/22

66. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-fifth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53 and 55/32).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during the 2002 session of the Conference; recognized the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 56/23).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27)	
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/535
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/23

67. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda

(c) United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

(e) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

(f) Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems

(g) Missiles

(h) Reducing nuclear danger

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

(j) Relationship between disarmament and development

(k) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

(l) **Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas**

(m) **Regional disarmament**

(n) **Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels**

(o) **Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

(p) **Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

(q) **Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures**

(r) **Transparency in armaments**

(s) **Nuclear disarmament**

(t) **Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons***

(u) **Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them**

(v) **The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects**

(w) **Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia**

(x) **United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament (decision 56/413)**

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420, resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414, resolutions 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to Z and AA and 54/54 A to V and decision 54/417 and resolutions 55/33 A to Y and decision 55/415).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted 22 resolutions and three decisions under the item (resolutions 56/24 A to V and decisions 56/411 to 56/413).

In its first resolution, entitled "Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems", the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on a new strategic framework premised on openness, mutual confidence and real opportunities for cooperation, which is of paramount importance, especially in a changing security environment, and hoped that that dialogue would successfully lead to substantial reductions in offensive nuclear forces and contribute to the maintenance of international stability (resolution 56/24 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "Missiles", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the panel of governmental experts established by the Secretary-General had held its first session in New York in 2001 and that it intended to convene two more sessions in 2002 in order to complete its mandate; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 55/33 A; and requested the Secretary-General further to seek the views of member States on the issue of missiles in all its aspects and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "reducing nuclear danger", the General Assembly called for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in that context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons; requested the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 of the resolution; called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; took note of the report prepared by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 55/33 N, in particular the seven recommendations highlighted for further action; requested the Secretary-General to take steps towards the implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the proposal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration for convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the objectives, agenda and timing of the special session and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly invited all Member Sates to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 15 April 2002, their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme,

within the framework of current international relations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly welcomed the information provided by Member States on the implementation of the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to such treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of those goals (resolution 56/24 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 56/24 H).

In its ninth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 I).

In its tenth resolution, entitled "The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled 'Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament', an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices", the General Assembly recalled the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to establish under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee which should negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral

and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work that included an immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty (resolution 56/24 J).

In its eleventh resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 55/33 H (resolution 56/24 K).

In its twelfth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States; called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject; took note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa; expressed the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste would enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories; and appealed to all Member States that had not yet taken the necessary steps to become party to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management to do so in time to attend the first Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties (resolution 56/24 L).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 55/33 V; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention at Geneva, from 16 to 20 September 2002, and, on behalf of States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Meeting as observers (resolution 56/24 M).

In its fourteenth resolution, entitled "A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, confirming and strengthening, if necessary, their policies not to transfer

equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to the proliferation of those weapons, while ensuring that such policies were consistent with the obligations of States under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; also called upon all States to maintain the highest possible standards of security, safe custody, effective control and physical protection of all materials that could contribute to the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in order, inter alia, to prevent those materials from falling into the hands of terrorists; welcomed the adoption and stressed the importance of resolution GC(45)/RES/13, adopted on 21 September 2001 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which it was recommended that the Director General of the Agency, its Board of Governors and member States continue to consider implementing the elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19, adopted on 22 September 2000 by the General Conference of the Agency, to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and called for the early and full implementation of that resolution; and encouraged the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament (resolution 56/24 N).

In its fifteenth resolution, entitled "2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee", the General Assembly took note of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to hold the first session of the Preparatory Committee in New York from 8 to 19 April 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee (resolution 56/24 O).

In its sixteenth resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly welcomed the activities undertaken by the group of interested States that was formed in New York in March 1998, and invited the group to continue to analyse lessons learned from previous disarmament and peace-building projects, as well as to promote new practical disarmament measures to consolidate peace, especially as undertaken or designed by affected States themselves; encouraged Member States, including the group of interested States, to lend their support to the Secretary-General in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in post-conflict situations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in that regard (resolution 56/24 P).

In its seventeenth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register of Conventional Arms and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2003, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the reports of the

Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 56/24 Q).

In its eighteenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly expressed its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament at its 2001 session, as called for in General Assembly resolution 55/38 T; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2002 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/24 R).

In its nineteenth resolution, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly reiterated its position, as contained in its resolution 55/33 X; and requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/24 S).

In its twentieth resolution, entitled "Multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and global efforts against terrorism", the General Assembly reaffirmed multilateralism as a core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope; emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism; and called upon all Member States to renew and fulfil their individual and collective commitments to multilateral cooperation as an important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (resolution 56/24 T).

In its twenty-first resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/24 U).

In its twenty-second resolution, entitled "Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects", the General Assembly decided to convene a conference, no later than 2006, to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the date and venue to be decided by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; also decided to convene a meeting of States on a biennial basis, commencing in 2003, to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a United Nations study, commencing during the fifty-sixth

session of the General Assembly, to examine the feasibility of developing an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis, including national reports, on the implementation by those States of the Programme of Action; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/24 V).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/57/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/33 A, E and S and 56/24 B to F, I, P to R, U and V), A/57/117 and A/57/121;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/33 J and 56/245), A/57/95 and A/57/96.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 74)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/56/42)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (A/CONF.192/15)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Missiles (A/56/136 and Add.1 and 2)

Observance of environmental norms in drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/56/165 and Add.1)

Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/56/166)

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/56/172)

Assistance of States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/56/182)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/56/183)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/56/257 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons (A/56/296)

"Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (A/56/309)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/56/130 and Add.1)

Reducing nuclear danger, transmitting the summary of discussions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters at its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions (A/56/400)

Nuclear disarmament (A/56/404)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.31 and 40
Report of the First Committee	A/56/536
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/56/644 (items 123 and 74 (q))
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/740 (items 123 and 74 (q))
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.68 and 92
Resolutions	56/24 A to V
Decisions	56/411 to 56/413

68. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

(c) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(e) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F and decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F and 55/34 A to H).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 56/25 A to F).

In its first resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the decision taken at the fourteenth ministerial meeting to organize a subregional conference on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to lend all the necessary support for the holding of the conference; thanked the Secretary-General for having established the Trust Fund for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they are able to carry on their efforts; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/25 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 56/25 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament", the General Assembly appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their programmes of activities and implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 56/25 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/25 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/25 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/25 F).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/34 A and C and 56/25 A, D, E and F), A/57/116.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 75)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/56/137)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/56/154)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/56/266)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/56/285)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/537
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolutions	56/25 A to F

69. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 56/26 A and B).

In its first resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Commission, at its 2001 organizational session, had adopted the following items for consideration at its 2002 substantive session: (a) ways and means to achieve nuclear disarmament; and (b) practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms; and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2002 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/26 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the strong collective interest of the Conference on Disarmament in commencing substantive work as soon as possible during its 2002 session; also welcomed the decision of the Conference to request its President to conduct appropriate consultations with its incoming President during the intersessional period in order to try to achieve that goal; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/26 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O and decision 54/418);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H);

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/57/42);

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/56/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/56/418)

Report of the Advisory Committee entitled "Request for a subvention to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on the work programme of the Institute for 2002" (A/56/511) (items 76 (a) and (b) and 123)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/56/359)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/538
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolutions	56/26 A and B

70. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-fifth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57 and 55/36).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on this issue, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/27).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/425
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/539
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/27

71. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with

the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30 and 43/67, decision 44/430, and resolutions 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58 and 55/37).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal contained in the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention; noted the proposals put forward by States parties and the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration by the 2001 Review Conference, concerning, inter alia, the following issues: (a) compliance procedures and mechanisms; (b) explosive remnants of war; (c) extension of the scope of application of the Convention and the Protocols thereto to non-international armed conflicts; (d) landmines other than anti-personnel mines; and (e) small-calibre ammunitions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 56/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/28).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/163
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/540
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/28

72. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59 and 55/38).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 56/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/29), A/57/91.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/153
Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/541
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/29

73. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 67). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61 and 55/40).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held from 19 to 30 September 1994, and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the Fifth Review Conference, which was to be held at Geneva from 19 November to 7 December 2001 (decision 56/414).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 81)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/543
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Decision	56/414

74. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027. On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

The General Assembly also considered this question at its fifty-first through fifty-fifth sessions (decisions 51/413, 52/414 and 53/422 and resolutions 54/63 and 55/41).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the forthcoming Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was to be held in New York from 11 to 13 November 2001 (decision 56/415).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 82)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-11, 12-17 and 18-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/544
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Decision	56/415

75. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its activities on the on the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources and to submit its programme of work to the General Assembly; endorsed its intentions and plans for its future activities; and requested it to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/50).

Document: Report of the United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/57/46).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/56/46)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.8 and 9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/547
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/50

76. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the

Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 64 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fifty-second sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123 and 52/56).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/45, 54/67, 54/68 and 55/122).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III); requested the Committee to prepare a report under the agenda item on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III for submission to the Assembly, in order for the Assembly to review and apprise, at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the implementation of the outcome of UNISPACE III and to consider further actions and initiatives; also requested the Committee to submit for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session recommendations on the format, scope and organizational aspects of the above-mentioned review by the Assembly; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; requested the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future; and also requested the Committee to consider and identify new mechanisms of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in accordance with the preamble to the resolution (resolution 56/51).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/57/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/51).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/56/20 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/56/394 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.2 and 10-12
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/548
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/51

77. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly

established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2005 (resolution 56/52).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 56/52 to 56/58).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-seventh session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/54).

In the fourth and sixth resolutions, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees" and "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", respectively, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 56/55 and 56/57).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at

its fifty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/58).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/57/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 56/53);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 56/52);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/54, 56/55, 56/57 and 56/58).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: Supplement No. 13 (A/56/13 and Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/56/430)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/56/290)

Report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (A/56/375)

Report of the Secretary-General on persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/56/382)

Report of the Secretary-General on Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/56/420)

Report of the Secretary-General on the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (A/56/421)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.13-15 and 17
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/549
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolutions	56/52 to 56/58

78. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia,

Senegal and Sri Lanka. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55, 54/76 and 55/130 to 55/134).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 56/59 to 56/63).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 56/59).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 56/60 to 56/63).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 56/59);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/59 to 56/63).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/56/214)

Report of the Secretary-General on the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/56/215)

Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/56/216)

Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (A/56/218)

Report of the Secretary-General on the occupied Syrian Golan (A/56/219)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories covering the periods from 1 August 2000 to 30 April 2001 (A/56/428) and from May to August 2001 (A/56/428/Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-third report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/56/491)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.15-17
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/550
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolutions	56/59 to 56/63

79. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Observers are:

Botswana, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Switzerland, European Commission and International Committee of the Red Cross.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58, 54/81 and 55/135.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee in its report (A/55/1024 and Corr.1); and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/225).

In a second resolution, adopted under items 122 (Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001) and 133 (Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations), the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, when making first-time use of the results-based budgeting technique in the presentation of the support account budget estimates for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, to undertake a complete rethinking of how post and non-post resources for the support account were justified and presented; and also requested the Secretary-General to review the issue of capacity in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit for policy support in peacekeeping operations in the area of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (resolution 56/241).

At its fifty-sixth session, in May 2002, the General Assembly considered a further report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/56/863) and endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 45 to 155 of its report (resolution 56/225 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolutions 56/225 A and B);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/225 A).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 89)

Reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/55/1024 and Corr.1 and A/56/863)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/732)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/478) (also relates to items 122 and 133)

The concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation (A/56/902) (also relates to item 133)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.29, A/C.4/56/SR.20-23 and A/C.5/56/SR.19-21 and 40
Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/572/Add.1 and A/56/551 and Add.1
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/738 and A/56/753 (also relate to items 122, 123 and 133)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.82, 92 and 99
Resolutions	56/225 A and B and 56/241 (relates to items 122 and 133)
Decisions	56/418

80. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B 54/82 A and B and 55/136 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317 and 55/425). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 56/318.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/64 B).

Also at its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 96 to 98 and to appoint Azerbaijan and Monaco as members of the Committee (decision 56/419).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/57/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/64 B).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/56/21 and Add.1)	
Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/411
Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.18-20 and A/C.5/56/SR.33 and 40
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/552
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/744 (also relates to item 123)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.82 and 92
Resolutions	56/64 A and B
Decisions	56/318 and 56/419

81. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 56/65).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/65), A/57/74.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 91)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2001: Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23 (Part II), chap. VIII, and A/56/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/67
Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.3-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/553
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/65

82. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3). Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/66).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial

Powers in Territories under their administration and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/420).

Document: Relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 92 and 18)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2001: Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23 (Part II), chaps. V and VI, and A/56/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.3-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/554
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/66
Decision	56/420

83. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of resolution 56/67; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/67).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/67), A/57/73.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 93 and 12)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2001: Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23 (Part II), chap. VII and A/56/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1, chap. VII, sect. E)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/65
Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.3-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/555
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/67

84. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/68), A/57/90.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/88
Summary records	A/C.4/56/SR.3-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/56/556
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.82
Resolution	56/68

85. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and

territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A and 56/402 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.3
Decision	56/402 A

86. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 191 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its tenth session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 19 February 2002.

When the Conference is not in session, the 146-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its twenty-eighth executive session on 12 and 13 March 2002. The nineteenth special session of the Board was held in Bangkok from 29 April to 3 May 2002 for the purpose of conducting the mid-term review of the outcome of the tenth session of UNCTAD. The forty-ninth session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 7 to 18 October 2002.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-eighth executive session, nineteenth special session and forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/57/15).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to report to the Assembly

at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 56/178).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 56/178).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh executive sessions and forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/56/15)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/376
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 33, 36, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/178

(b) Commodities

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed concern at the declining terms of trade in most primary commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in achieving diversification, and strongly emphasized the need for action in that area; urged the developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification and liberalization efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 55/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 55/183).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (A/55/332)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 34 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/183

(c) Science and technology for development

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling the ministerial declaration concerning information and communication technologies, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000, welcomed the resolution adopted by the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at its 2001 session, in which the Council endorsed

the proposal of the Secretary-General of ITU to hold the World Summit on the Information Society at the highest possible level in two phases, the first in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005; invited Governments to participate actively in the preparatory process of the Summit; and invited the Secretary-General of ITU to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, for information, a report on the preparations for the Summit (resolution 56/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of ITU (resolution 56/183), A/57/71-E/2002/52.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (c))

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. VII, sect. H.2

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 11, 12, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/183

(d) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175 and 54/202 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the external debt crisis and development, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/184);

(b) *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7); for the Monterrey Consensus, see chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including those resulting from global financial instability (A/56/262)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 10, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.4

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/184

(e) International financial system and development

The General Assembly discussed international financial flows and the challenges of financial instability at its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166 and 52/180). At its fifty-third session, the Assembly considered the financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in developing countries (resolution 53/172). At its fifty-fourth session, it considered movement towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries (resolution 54/197). At its fifty-fifth session, it addressed the issue of the movement towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity (resolution 55/186).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the international financial system and development, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 56/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/181).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on international financial architecture and development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries (A/56/173 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 10, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/181

(f) Preparations for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2003 an International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation; and also requested him to prepare a report on the implementation of specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, and to submit it to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/180).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (resolution 56/180).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the secretariat of UNCTAD on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (A/56/427)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 33, 36, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/180

87. Sectoral policy questions[1]

(a) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208 and 53/177).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to undertake an in-depth assessment, analysis and dissemination of best practices in the area of industrial policies and strategies and of lessons learned in industrial development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/187).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 93)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNIDO on industrial development cooperation (A/55/356)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 21, 32, 34, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/580
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/187

(b) Business and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166, 47/171, 48/180, 50/106, 52/209 and 54/204).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations organizations, to submit to it at its

fifty-seventh session a follow-up report on the continuing implementation of resolution 54/204 (resolution 56/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/185).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 96 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds (A/56/403 and Add.1)

Business and development (A/56/442)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/559
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/185

(c) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the international community to support the efforts of all countries to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as for returning such funds to the countries of origin; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/186).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 96 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds (A/56/403 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/559
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/186

88. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

International Year of Mountains, 2002

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998; at the same session, it proclaimed the year 2002 the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/189).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Mountains, 2002 (A/55/218)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 17 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/581/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/189

(a) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3. At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. At its forty-sixth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of those questions (resolutions 46/144, 46/145, 47/152, 48/185, 49/92, 51/173, 53/178, 54/206 and 55/190).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the further development of a new international development strategy during its fifty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at that session with an overview of the challenges and constraints as well as progress made towards achieving the major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the decade of the 1990s (resolution 56/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/191).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (d))

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/560/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/191

(b) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth, fifty-first and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 47/187, 48/181, 49/106, 51/175 and 53/179).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution with particular focus on an analysis that would determine the progress achieved in the integration of countries with economies in transition into the world economy (resolution 55/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/191).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/188
Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 12-14, 17, 31, 33 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/581/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/191

(c) Culture and development

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session, in 1986 (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, the question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158, 49/105, 51/179, 52/197 and 53/184).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, bearing in mind the importance of cultural values and cultural diversity as elements of sustainable development, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/192).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on cultural development (A/55/339)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 25 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/551/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/192

(d) High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to hold biennially a renewal of the high-level dialogue of the Assembly on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (resolution 53/181).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided, without changing the biennial nature of the high-level dialogue, to defer the holding of the second two-day high-level dialogue to its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/213).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly held the second high-level dialogue on 20 and 21 September 2001. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, to propose the modalities, the nature and the timing of such constructive dialogue and genuine partnership for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a consolidated report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/190).

Furthermore, the heads of State and Government, by the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002, stated that the high-level dialogue would consider the financing for development-related reports coming from the Economic and Social Council and other bodies, as well as other financing for development-related issues. It would be reconstituted to enable it to become the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the Conference and related issues. The high-level dialogue would include a policy dialogue, with the participation of the relevant stakeholders, on the implementation of the results of the Conference, including the theme of coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development. Appropriate modalities to enable participation in the reconstituted high-level dialogue by all relevant stakeholders, as necessary, would be considered (Monterrey Consensus, para. 69 (c) and (d); see United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7, chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/190).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (c))

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level dialogue on the theme "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century" (A/56/482)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/560/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.4-6 and 90
Resolution	56/190
Decision	56/438

89. Environment and sustainable development[1]

International Year of Freshwater, 2003

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly proclaimed 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater (resolution 55/196).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities undertaken in preparation for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 (resolution 56/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 (resolution 56/192).

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session in July 1999, the General Assembly adopted a series of recommendations on strengthening the activities of the United Nations in the field of environment and human settlements, one of which welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the UNEP Governing Council constituting the forum in the years that it meets in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted the proposal of the Secretary-General to increase United Nations funding for the cost of servicing the Programme secretariat and the Governing Council from the regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under continuous review and to make proposals as needed in the context of the United Nations regular budget, with a view to strengthening the Programme and the Office (resolution 56/193).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its seventh special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/57/25) (resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 56/193).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 25 (A/56/25)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 (A/56/189)

Products harmful to health and the environment (A/56/115-E/2001/92 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22, 26, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolutions	56/192 and 56/193
Decisions	56/439 and 56/440

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level in South Africa (resolution 55/199).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the World Summit on Sustainable Development would be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the outcome of the Summit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/226).

At its fifty-sixth session in May 2002, the General Assembly invited East Timor, pending its admission to membership in the United Nations or the specialized agencies, to participate as a State, without the right to vote, in the World Summit on Sustainable Development and its preparatory process, including the fourth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Summit (resolution 56/283).

Documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 56/226).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (a))

Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1, chap. VII, sect. H.14)

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Supplement No. 19 (A/56/19)

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 25 (A/56/25)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in preparatory activities for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/56/379)

Report of the Advisory Committee on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.71 entitled "World Summit on Sustainable Development" (A/56/710) (also relates to item 123)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22 and 40 and A/C.5/56/SR.38 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/751 (also relates to item 123)
Draft resolution	A/56/L.78 (also relates to item 46)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.90, 92 and 99
Resolutions	56/226 and 56/283 (also relates to item 46)
Decision	56/441

(b) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, noting the disastrous effects, resulting in economic, human and environmental losses, of the 1997/98 El Niño event, requested the Secretary-General to facilitate an internationally concerted and comprehensive strategy towards the integration of the prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of the damage caused by the El Niño phenomenon (resolution 52/200).

At its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (resolutions 53/185, 54/220 and 55/197).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the signing of the memorandum of cooperation between Ecuador and the World Meteorological Organization constituted a major step in the process for the establishment of an international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon, invited the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to ensure functional synergies among the working groups dealing with climate variability, social and economic

vulnerability, and the effectiveness of early warning systems; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/194).

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an inter-agency task force and an inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction for the initial period of the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 54/219).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction should perform the functions as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; decided also that the inter-agency secretariat should be consolidated and enhanced to perform its functions effectively; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including criteria and modalities for the selection of the non-permanent members of the Task Force, and on the progress made in the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 56/195).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/103 and 56/195).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 20 (a) and 98 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/56/76-E/2001/54)

Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/56/68-E/2001/63)

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/56/95-E/2001/85) (relates to item 20 (a))

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/56/307)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22, 25, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/56/L.51 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (relate to item 20 (a))
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.87 and 90
Resolutions	56/103 (relates to item 20 (a)), 56/194 and 56/195

(c) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta. At its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly considered the question (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199 and 54/222 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 56/199).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 56/199).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional linkage of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to the United Nations (A/56/385)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (A/56/509)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/199

(d) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification (resolution 47/188). On 17 June 1994, the Committee adopted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa. The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223 and 55/204).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on this issue (resolution 56/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/196).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (A/56/175)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 25 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/196

(e) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221 and 55/201).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to it on the ongoing work regarding the Convention (resolution 56/197).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 56/197).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/56/126)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/197

(f) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 6 May 1994 in Barbados (resolution 49/122).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a two-day special session in New York in September 1999 for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224 and 55/202).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/198).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/56/170)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 25 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/198

Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (resolution 54/225).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations (resolution 55/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/203).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (d))

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 32, 34 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/203

90. Operational activities for development

Pledging modalities for the United Nations operational activities for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1996, the General Assembly adopted further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; and decided to review the funding modalities of the United Nations system and on the basis of that review to take a decision regarding the future of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 16).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report presenting options alternative to the current modality of the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, including a regular pledging event (resolution 56/201).

Measures for promoting and facilitating South-South cooperation

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries at its thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, fortieth, forty-second to forty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (34/117, 36/44, 40/196, 42/180, 43/190, 44/222, 46/159, 48/172, 49/96, 50/119, 52/205 and 54/226).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, through coordination of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions in the South, to include in the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session concrete measures for promoting and facilitating South-South cooperation (resolution 56/202).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/201 and 56/202);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. IV

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/56/39)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (A/56/70-E/2001/58)

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 1999 (A/56/70/Add.1-E/2001/58/Add.1)

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2000 (A/56/70/Add.2-E/2001/58/Add.2)

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/56/320 and Add.1)

State of South-South cooperation (A/56/465)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (see also item 112) (A/56/174)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 14-16, 22 and 38-40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/562 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolutions	56/201 and 56/202
Decisions	56/442 and 56/443

91. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232 and 55/210).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals of the Decade, including best practices, lessons learned and obstacles, as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets for poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the 2015 targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding (resolution 56/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/207).

World solidarity fund

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed favourably the proposal submitted regarding the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication (resolution 55/210).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with a view to establishing the world solidarity fund for poverty eradication and the promotion of human and social development in developing countries, in particular among the poorest segments of their population, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report containing his recommendations on mechanisms,

modalities, terms of reference, mandates and governance for the operationalization of the fund (resolution 56/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/207).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (A/56/229 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 11-13 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/566
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/207

92. Training and research

United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, in cooperation with UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXXVII)); and at its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council (decision 40/436). As of 1998, the Council reports directly to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in accordance with its programme of work (decision 52/454).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his consideration of innovative measures to improve interaction and communication between the University and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system and, in the light of resolution 53/194, to ensure that the work of the University was taken into account in all relevant activities of the system so that the system might draw more extensively upon the work of the University, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/206).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/57/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/206).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/55/31)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/55/412)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 31-33, 35, 38, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/584
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/206

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR Statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229 and 55/208).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNITAR and United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means of systematically utilizing the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes for the economic and social development of developing countries; also requested the Secretary-General to clarify the reason why the Institute did not benefit from rental rates and maintenance costs similar to those enjoyed by other organizations affiliated with the United Nations; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/208).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/57/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/208).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/615
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 30, 33 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/567
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/208

93. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including at its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190, 52/207, 53/196, 54/230 and 55/209).

At its substantive session of 2001, in its resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2001/19).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution on this item (resolution 56/204).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Council resolution 2001/19 and Assembly resolution 56/204), A/57/63-E/2002/21.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 101)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/56/90-E/2001/17)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 29, 31 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/564
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/204

94. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields

In its agreed conclusions 1995/1 and 2000/2, the Economic and Social Council provided guidance to the United Nations system on how to ensure a coordinated and integrated follow-up to and implementation of major United Nations conferences and summits.

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 on the implementation of resolution 2001/21, ensuring full integration between the review and follow-up processes of the Millennium Summit and of other conferences and summits (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Assembly the report requested by the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2002 on the implementation of Council resolution 2001/21 (resolution 56/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields (Council resolution 2001/21 and Assembly resolution 56/211), A/57/75-E/2002/57.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 12)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/571
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/211

95. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development[1]

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213 and 55/245 and decisions 47/436 and 55/446).

At its fifty-sixth session in 2001, the General Assembly, recalling that the International Conference on Financing for Development would convene from 18 to 22 March 2002 at Monterrey, Mexico, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the Conference (resolution 56/210).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 56/210);

(b) *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7); for the Monterrey Consensus, see chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development: Supplement No. 28 (A/56/28 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 31, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/570
Draft resolution	A/56/L.74
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.90 and 95
Resolution	56/210
Decisions	56/445 and 56/446

96. Globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231 and 55/212).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on globalization and interdependence, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 56/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/209).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/56/445)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 31, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/568
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/209

97. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly[1]

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194 and 55/195).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under this item. In the first, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/205). In the second resolution, entitled "Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", it decided to transform the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), including the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/206).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (resolution 56/205);

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (resolution 56/206).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/56/8)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (A/56/477)

Options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and function of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/56/618)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 28, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/565
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolutions	56/205 and 56/206

98. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; requested the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to make the Office of the High Representative operational as soon as possible; reiterated its invitation to the organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to mainstream the implementation of the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 within their programmes of work as well as in their intergovernmental processes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the annual review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 56/227).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 106)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/56/297 and Corr.1)

Resources available to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/434) (relates to items 106 (a) and 122)

Follow-up mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/56/645 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the effectiveness of the functioning of the Unit for Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (A/56/208) (relates to item 122)

Report of the Advisory Committee on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.78 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/56/716) (items 106 (b) and 123)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 34, 35, 38 and 40 and A/C.5/56/SR.38 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/569
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/752 (relates to items 106 (b) and 123)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.90 and 92
Resolution	56/227
Decision	56/444

99. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2001.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23 and 55/46). At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly would be undertaken on the basis of an integrated approach to social development and within the framework of a coordinated follow-up to major international and summit

conferences in the economic, social and related fields; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (resolution 56/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/177), A/57/115.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/56/140)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11 and 15
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/585
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/177

100. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

International Year of Volunteers: outcome and follow-up

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/57).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that, on 5 December 2002, International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, two plenary meetings at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly would be devoted to the outcome of the International Year of Volunteers and its follow-up under the agenda item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family"; and requested the Secretary-General, in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, to include proposals for an integrated and coordinated follow-up, to be pursued in the relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as on cross-cutting issues, building on his report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (A/56/288) and taking into account the resolution, the discussions held during the fifty-sixth session and other relevant contributions (resolution 56/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/38).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/288
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.76
Resolution	56/38

Tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions, recognized that the basic objective of the International Year of the Family should be to strengthen and support families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to build upon their strengths, in particular at the national and local levels. Thus, the Assembly supported the observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels (resolution 56/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/113).

Education for all

The issue was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek and take into account comments and proposals from Governments and the relevant international organizations on the draft plan for the Decade in order to develop and finalize a well targeted and action-oriented plan of action to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/116).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 56/116).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 108)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on support for volunteering (A/56/288)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade (A/56/114-E/2001/93 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11, 15, 19, 21 and 29
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/572
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.75, 76 and 88
Resolutions	56/38, 56/113 and 56/116

101. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the full range of tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to ensuring, as a matter of urgency, that the programme could effectively fulfil its tasks, including those that might arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, which was held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002.

The General Assembly invited all relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate better their response to global ageing and to integrate within their respective mandates their programmes and activities related to older persons; invited the regional commissions to undertake regional activities to participate in and follow up the Second World Assembly on Ageing; and also invited the Second World Assembly to address, inter alia, the issue of abuse and discrimination against older persons (resolution 56/228).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/228), A/57/93.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid (A/56/152)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11, 15, 29 and 34 and A/C.5/56/SR.31 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/573
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/741
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV. 88 and 92
Resolution	56/228
Decisions	56/426 and 56/427

102. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131 and decision 54/431, and 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188 and 55/255).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to continue holding the United Nations congresses in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, following a dynamic, interactive and cost-effective method of work and a focused programme of work, and to call them the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice; also decided that, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, would be held in accordance with paragraph 2 of the guidelines set out in resolution 56/119; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to act as the preparatory body for the congresses; also requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its eleventh session (resolution 56/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/119).

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the Convention (resolution 55/25). Following their adoption, the Convention and the two Protocols were opened for signature at a high-level political signing conference in Palermo, Italy, convened in December 2000 pursuant to Assembly resolution 54/129. Following the finalization of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition at the twelfth session of the Ad Hoc Committee established pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/111, the General Assembly adopted the instrument at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/255). The Protocol was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters 30 days after its adoption by the General Assembly.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the resources necessary to enable it to

promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session (resolution 56/120).

No advance documentation is expected.

Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the subject, pending work envisioned in the plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 56/121).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/122).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/123).

An effective international legal instrument against corruption

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly directed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 54/128).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of a future international legal instrument against corruption to start its work in Vienna as soon as draft terms of reference were adopted; requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare such draft terms of reference (resolution 55/61).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the expert group to consider the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to countries of origin on the same basis as its mandate pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/61 (resolution 55/188).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, established pursuant to its resolution 55/61, would negotiate a broad and effective convention which, subject to the final determination of its title, would be referred to as the "United Nations Convention against Corruption"; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to complete its work by the end of 2003 and to submit progress reports on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, in 2002 and 2003, respectively (resolution 56/260).

No advance documentation is expected.

Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (resolution 55/59).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century; and invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans of action and to make any recommendations as appropriate (resolution 56/261).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 110)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/56/151)

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice programme (A/56/155)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption (A/56/402-E/2001/105)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.8-12, 19, 21, 25 and 29
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/574
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV. 88 and 93
Resolutions	56/119 to 56/123, 56/260 and 56/261

103. International drug control

At its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolution S-20/4), including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution S-20/4 B), measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 C), measures to counter money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D) and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (resolution S-20/4 E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand reduction, annexed to that resolution (resolution 54/132).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session (resolution 56/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and on Assembly resolution 56/124.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 111)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (A/56/157)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (A/56/83) (items 110, 111, 121 and 130)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.8-12, 19 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/575
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/124

104. Advancement of women

Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-fifth session. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the subject, including on initiatives taken by States to work towards the elimination of the crimes in question (resolution 55/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/66).

Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), and subsequently at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/167, 51/66, 52/98 and 53/116).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, based on reports, research and other materials, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/67).

Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-fifth session. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to it at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/68).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 112)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/56/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/56/268)

Critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/56/279)

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls (A/56/316)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/56/328)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/56/329)

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/56/472)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/56/174)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/56/907)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.13-17, 25, 29, 32, 47, 52, 53 and 55 and A/C.5/56/SR.31 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/576
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/742 (items 123 and 112)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.88 and 92
Resolutions	56/125 to 56/131 and 56/229

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the decision of Member States to engage in the revitalization of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/140). Thereafter, the Assembly has considered the question annually. At its fifty-fifth session, the Assembly decided, in view of the difficult financial situation of the Institute, to provide it with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, in order to enable it to continue its activities throughout 2001 (resolution 55/219).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a working group to make recommendations to the Assembly before the end of the fifty-sixth session, for its consideration by the end of 2002, on the future operation of the Institute; decided to examine ways in which the Institute could be provided with resources to enable it to continue its operation until the Assembly had considered the recommendations of the working group; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/125).

Status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly considers this question every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even-numbered years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system, and on the implementation of departmental action plans, to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/127).

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 26 April 2002, 168 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 30 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 34 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137 and 55/70).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/229).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/57/38/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124 and 56/229).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions (A/55/38), parts one and two

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/55/293)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/55/308)

Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/55/322)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.13-17, 24, 28, 30, 43, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/595 and Corr.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/66, 55/67 and 55/68

105. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 54/141 and 55/71).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further measures and strategies for future action within the United Nations system (resolution 56/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/132).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 113)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/56/319 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.13-17, 52 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/577
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/132

106. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made concerning the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and compliance with refugee law, international humanitarian law and human rights instruments in armed conflicts and emergency situations (resolution 55/73).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (56/133), "Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States" (56/134), "Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa" (56/135), "Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors" (56/136) and "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (56/137).

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/57/12);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (resolution 55/73);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 56/135);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the extension of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 114)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for 2000: Supplement No. 12 (A/56/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its fifty-second session: Supplement No. 12 A (A/56/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/56/333 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced person in Africa (A/56/335)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees operations in Albania (A/56/128) (items 114 and 130)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.43-48 and 50-52
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/578
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/133 to 56/137
Decision	56/428

107. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth study on the question of violence against children and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto (resolution 56/138).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/138);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/57/41).

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to submit to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights reports containing relevant information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind the existing mandates and reports of relevant bodies (resolution 56/138).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the importance of the debate held by the Security Council, on 10 November 2001, on children and armed conflict, and of Council resolution 1379 (2001); noted the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in particular the inclusion therein, as a war crime, of conscription or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflicts (Commission resolution 2002/92).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/138).

The girl child

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as guaranteed to her under all human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the need for universal ratification of those instruments. The Assembly also stressed the importance of integrating a gender perspective and of considering the needs and rights of the girl child in the work of the special session of the General Assembly on children (resolution 56/139).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 115)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/56/203)

Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/56/342-S/2001/852)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the protection of children affected by armed conflict (A/56/453)

Note by the Secretary-General on the promotion and protection of the rights of children (A/56/488)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.18-24, 32, 45 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/579
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/138 and 56/139

108. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, 50/156 of 21 December 1995, 53/130 of 9 December 1998 and 56/140 of 19 December 2001.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments and organizations to consider contributing to the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions (resolutions 56/140). In accordance with its resolution 40/131, the General Assembly will have before it at its fifty-seventh session a biennial report of the Secretary-General on the decisions approved and travel grants paid with the resources of the Fund.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/131).

Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163 of 21 December 1993, 49/214 of 23 December 1994 and 50/157 of 21 December 1995, relating to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. In accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 50/157 on the programme of activities for the International Decade, an Advisory Group was established in April 1996 to assist the Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund.

At its seventh session, held from 8 to 12 April 2002, the Advisory Group of the Voluntary Fund made recommendations to the Secretary-General on project grants to indigenous communities and organizations as well as on programmes to be implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the programme of activities of the Decade (resolution 56/140). This report will include information on projects and programmes approved by the High Commissioner on behalf of the Secretary-General and financed by the Fund.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 56/140).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/56/206)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.24, 25, 30 and 34
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/580
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/140

109. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto as soon as possible;

and decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 55/81, sect. III).

As at 31 March 2002, 162 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/81, sect. III).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the report of the Committee further at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/81).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/57/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite those State parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination that were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/81, sect. II).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the reports of the Committee on its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth and its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions and the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee (resolution 55/81, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/81, sect. II).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 112)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions: Supplement No. 18 and addendum (A/55/18 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/55/203)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.26-30, 32, 37, 44, 52 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/600
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/81

Third Decade to Combat Racism and the Convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report encompassing the final outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, which was to be convened in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001 (resolution 53/132).

At its fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/56/481); recognized the need for adequate support and financial resources for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session further appropriate concrete proposals on how to ensure the financial and personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the regular budget of the United Nations and extrabudgetary sources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/265).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (resolutions 55/84 and 56/265), A/57/83-E/2002/72.

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/147, 50/135, 51/79, 52/109, 53/133, 54/153 and 55/83).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/267).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/267).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 117)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/56/18 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/56/481)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/56/228)

Report of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, 31 August-8 September 2001 (A/CONF.189/12)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.56-62 and A/C.5/56/SR.50-52
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/581
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/883
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.97
Resolutions	56/265 to 56/268
Decision	56/466

110. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/141).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, as a matter of priority; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 56/232).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/141);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 56/232).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 118)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/56/295)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/56/224)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.26-28, 30, 36, 41, 42, 47 and 50 and A/C.5/56/SR.31
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/582
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/745 (items 123 and 118)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.88 and 92
Resolutions	56/141 and 56/232

111. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter (resolution 53/138).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit the reports of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their periodic meetings to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session on measures taken to implement the resolution, on obstacles to its implementation and on measures taken or planned to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the effective operation of the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 55/90).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/90), A/57/56;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirteenth meeting (resolution 55/90) (A/57/56);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their fourteenth meeting (resolution 55/90);

(d) Compilation of the rules of procedure for the treaty bodies (HRI/GEN/3).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/55/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/55/44)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/55/278)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the persons chairing human rights treaty bodies on their twelfth meeting, held at Geneva from 5 to 8 June 2000 (A/55/206)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.31, 32, 37, 39, 43, 47 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/90

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question on torture in the performance of his or her task, to provide all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to respond appropriately and expeditiously to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and to give serious consideration to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur in following up his or her recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/143).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 56/143).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 56/143).

As at 15 April 2002, 129 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/143).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),** Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Alejandro González Poblete (Chile),* Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mr. Fernando Marino Menéndez (Spain),** Mr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),** Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)** and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

The Committee against Torture held its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions in Geneva from 13 to 24 November 2001 and from 30 April to 17 May 2002, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Committee against Torture and took note of its report (resolution 56/143).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/57/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151) and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund. The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing medical, psychological, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March prior to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, so that consideration might be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; also requested the Secretary-General to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its appeal for contributions and in its efforts to make better known the existence of the Fund and the financial means currently available to it and, in that effort, to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials (resolution 56/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/143).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* M. Maurice Glèlè Ahanhanzo (Benin),** Mr. Louis Henkin (United States of America),* Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),** Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),* Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),** Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina),* Mr. Patrick Vella (Malta)** and Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

As at 10 April 2002, 149 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 101 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 47 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities. At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with

appreciation of the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions and took note of General Comments Nos. 27, 28 and 29 adopted by the Committee (resolution 56/144).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/57/40).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). This Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),* Mr. Clément Atangana (Cameroon),* Mrs. Rocio Barahona Riera (Costa Rica),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),* Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),** Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),** Mr. Paul Hunt (New Zealand),* Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Georgio Malinverni (Switzerland),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),* Mr. Sergei Martynov (Belarus),** Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),** Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),** Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),* Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France),** Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

On 29 April 2002, at its resumed organizational session for 2002, the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight experts for a four-year term on the Committee beginning on 1 January 2003: Mr. Clément Atangana (Cameroon), Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines), Ms. Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal), Mr. Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria), Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation), Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador), Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany) and Mr. Alvaro Tirado Mejia (Colombia). The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 B).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions and on its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions and took note of General Comments Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 adopted by the Committee (resolution 56/144).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to

participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Fund can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (decision 56/429).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/56/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/56/44)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture (A/56/156)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (A/56/177)

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/56/178)

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/56/179)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/56/181)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/56/205)

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/56/603)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31, 32, 41, 45 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/143 to 56/146

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[1]

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/100).

No advance documentation is expected.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations, including through the provision of technical assistance; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he took to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, and in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/103).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of technical cooperation and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations; welcomed the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the further strengthening of the existing regional arrangements and regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights; also welcomed the organization of regional and subregional training courses and workshops in the field of human rights; further welcomed the appointment by the High Commissioner of four human rights personalities to serve as regional advisers; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 55/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/105).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to continue to give appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty; called upon States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty; and decided to consider the question further at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/106).

No advance documentation is expected.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned once again all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continued to take place throughout the world; demanded that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms; reaffirmed Economic and Social Council decision 1998/265 of 30 July 1998, in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1998/68, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years; strongly urged all Governments, in particular those that had not yet done so, to respond without undue delay to the communications and requests for information transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and urged them and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that she might carry out her mandate effectively, including, where appropriate, by issuing invitations to the Special Rapporteur when she so requested; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and her recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 55/111).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 55/111).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (b))

Reports of the Secretary General:

Strengthening the rule of law (A/55/177)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/55/279)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/55/289)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/55/288)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.33-44, 50, 52-54 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/99, 55/100, 55/103, 55/105, 55/106 and 55/111

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172 and 55/110).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/148).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/148);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174 and 55/102).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to invite Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/153).

The right to food

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger; urged States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food; requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human

Rights on the right to food to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session and an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution; and invited Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate (resolution 56/155).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 56/155).

Human rights and cultural diversity

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/156).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief, including the convening of the International Consultative Conference on School Education in relation to Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-discrimination in Madrid from 23 to 25 November 2001, in which Governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties were encouraged to participate actively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/157).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 2002/40).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 56/157).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration; requested all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights

defenders in the implementation of her programme of activities; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/163).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (resolution 56/163).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/165 and 55/102).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/165).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/127). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/177, 51/104, 52/127, 53/153, 54/161 and 55/94).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade (resolution 56/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 56/167).

Human rights of persons with disabilities

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities; also decided that, prior to the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee would hold at least one meeting; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 56/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/168).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (b))

Reports of the Secretary General:

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/56/204 and Add.1)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/56/207 and Add.1)

Role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/56/230)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/56/254 and Add.1)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/56/255)

Right to development (A/56/256)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/56/272 and Add.1)

Protection of migrants (A/56/310)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia (A/56/209)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief (A/56/253)

Human rights of persons with disabilities (A/56/263)

Transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights (A/56/271)

Transmitting the report of his Special Representative on human rights defenders (A/56/341)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31, 33-42, 45, 49-53 and 55 and A/C.5/56/SR.33
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/746 (items 123 and 129 (b))
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.88 and 92
Resolutions	56/148 to 56/153, 56/155 to 56/157, 56/163, 56/165, 56/167 to 56/170 and 56/230

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[1]

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/154, 49/199, 50/178, 51/98, 52/135, 53/145, 54/171 and 55/95).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human

rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative (resolution 56/169, sect. VIII).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2002/89).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/169, sect. VIII);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights in Cambodia.

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants and requested her to take into account the recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the performance of her mandate, tasks and duties (resolution 56/170).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit a report of her activities to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (Commission resolution 2002/62).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of protection of migrants and their families (resolution 2002/59).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/170);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission resolution 2002/62).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the broad participation of the electorate in the presidential elections held in June 2001, as well as the process of legal reform under way in the Islamic Republic of Iran; expressed its concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the question, including the situation of the Baha'is and other minority groups, at its fifty-seventh session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/171).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights law and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; to fulfil its commitment to reform and restore the judicial system and, in particular to reform military justice, in conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; urged all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/173).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (Commission resolution 2002/14).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Assembly resolution 56/173 and Commission resolution 2002/14).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular by inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit Iraq and allowing the stationing of human rights monitors throughout Iraq, to establish the independence of the judiciary and to abrogate all decrees prescribing cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment and all laws and procedures penalizing free expression, to respect the rights of all ethnic and religious groups; to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred missing persons, to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights for that purpose, to cooperate fully with international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and monitoring in the northern and southern areas of the country and to cooperate in the identification of minefields in Iraq; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission (resolution 56/174).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session an interim

report on human rights in Iraq and to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2002/15).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2002/15).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolutions 47/142, 48/147, 49/198, 50/197, 51/112, 52/140, 54/182 and 55/116 and decision 53/433).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all parties to the conflict to respect and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, to respect fully international humanitarian law, in particular the need to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian premises, and to ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law were brought to justice; called upon the Government of the Sudan to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights instruments to which the Sudan was a party and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law; encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue its cooperation with the United Nations in the field of human rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh session, in the light of further elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/175).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2002/16).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2002/16).

Question of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fortieth session, in 1985 (resolutions 40/137, 41/158, 42/135, 43/139, 44/161, 45/174, 46/136, 47/141, 48/152, 49/207, 50/189, 51/108, 52/145, 53/165, 54/185 and 55/119).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the widespread violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, mainly by the Taliban; recalled its invitation extended to the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to proceed to investigate fully reports of summary executions and of rape and cruel treatment in Afghanistan; invited the relevant bodies of the United Nations to offer, as appropriate, advisory services and technical assistance in the area of human rights; called upon the Afghan parties to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and all other special rapporteurs who requested invitations to visit Afghanistan, and to facilitate their access to all sectors of society and to all parts of the country; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-seventh session, in the light of additional elements provided by the

Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 56/176).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2002/19).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2002/19).

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. Following the resignation of Special Rapporteur Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius) in November 2000, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (Brazil) was appointed Special Rapporteur in December 2000.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report and oral presentation; called upon the Government of Myanmar to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, to allow him further field missions, without preconditions, and to implement fully his recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government of Myanmar, to submit additional reports to the Assembly during its fifty-sixth session on the progress of those discussions and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/231).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all relevant parts of the United Nations system (Commission resolution 2002/67).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 56/231);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2002/67).

Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Burundi (decision 56/429).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi pursuant to resolution 1995/90.

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2001, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested her to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session. The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi, prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 2001/21 and Economic and Social Council decision 2001/256. In 2002, the Special Rapporteur presented her report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested her to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension (Commission resolution 2002/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2002/12).

Situation of human rights in East Timor

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session (decision 2001/289).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in East Timor (decision 56/429).

At the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairperson of the Commission issued a statement on 19 April 2002 on the situation of human rights in East Timor, in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was requested to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

Document: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to apprise the Commission at its fifty-sixth session of the reports of the Secretary-General about violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sierra Leone, including, to the extent possible, references contained in reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights (Commission resolution 1999/1).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, respectively, on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (Commission resolutions 2000/24 and 2001/20).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone (decision 56/429).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (Commission resolution 2002/20).

Document: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/56/505)

Note by the Secretary-General on the mission report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a Working Group member (A/56/220)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Iran (A/56/278)

Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone (A/56/281)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/56/312)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/56/327)

Interim report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/56/336)

Interim report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in East Timor (A/56/337)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq (A/56/340)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/56/409 and Add.1)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/56/479)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31, 33-42 and 49-55 and A/C.5/56/SR.33 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.3
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/748 (items 123 and 119 (c))
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.88 and 92
Resolutions	56/171, 56/173 to 56/176 and 56/231
Decision	56/429

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Third Committee on this sub-item (decision 56/430).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 and corrigendum and addendum (A/56/36 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31 and 33-42
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Decision	56/430

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322); at its fifty-fifth session, the Assembly extended her term of office for a period of one year, ending on 11 September 2002 (decision 55/322).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 56/431).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/57/36).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (e))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 and corrigendum and addendum (A/56/36 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31 and 33-42
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Decision	56/431

112. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1]

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(k) United Nations Office for Project Servic.s

(l) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

(m) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The Board of Auditors transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other funds and programmes for which the Board has audit responsibility. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether those transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly accepted the financial report and audited financial statements and the report and audit opinion of the Board of Auditors regarding the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000; and requested the audited organizations to take all necessary steps to implement expeditiously the outstanding audit recommendations; noted with concern the qualified audit opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and requested the audited organizations to cooperate fully with the Board of Auditors and to submit the requested information and documentation in a comprehensive and timely manner to avoid similar qualified opinions in future (resolution 56/233).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 2001 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/57/5), vol. I;

(ii) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO: Supplement No. 5 (A/57/5), vol. III;

(iii) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/57/5), vol. IV;

(iv) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/57/5/Add.1);

(v) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/57/5/Add.2);

(vi) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/57/5/Add.3);

(vii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/57/5/Add.4);

(viii) Fund of United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/57/5/Add.6);

(ix) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/57/5/Add.7);

(x) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/57/5/Add.8);

(xi) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/57/5/Add.9);

(xii) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/57/5/Add.10);

(xiii) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994: Supplement No. 5K (A/57/5/Add.11);

(xiv) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991: Supplement No. 5L (A/57/5/Add.12);

(b) Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/57/5), vol. II;

(c) Financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 and reports of the Board of Auditors on voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/57/5/Add.5).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 120)

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/56/5), vol. II

Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/56/5/Add.5)

Second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/56/66)

Second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations funds and programmes for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/56/66/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ending 30 June 2001 (A/56/66/Add.2)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on implementation of its recommendations (A/56/132)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/436)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.15, 16 and 28
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/651
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Resolution	56/233

113. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1]

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2004-2005

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the budget process of the United Nations, requesting the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium (resolution 41/213).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2004-2005 (resolution 41/213);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 16 (A/57/16).

Outsourcing practices

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General submit to it at its fifty-seventh session, a report on the outsourcing practices of the United Nations, and further requested the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct a management audit review of outsourcing in the United Nations and its funds and programmes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/232).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/232);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General (resolution 55/232):

(i) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(ii) Transmitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Procurement reform

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive system to measure the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the procurement function, to submit to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, proposals for revising the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations that might facilitate the implementation of procurement reform, to ensure strict adherence to the criteria contained in the Procurement Manual for the use of letters of assist, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on all aspects of procurement reform at Headquarters and in the field (resolution 55/247).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/247);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Management of buildings: practices of selected United Nations system organizations relevant to the renovation of the United Nations Headquarters

At its fifty-sixth session, under the present item and the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided to revert to the consideration of the report of the Unit and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon in the context of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the capital master plan (resolution 56/234).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/238 and 56/234);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Policies and practices in the use of the services of private management consulting firms in the organizations of the United Nations system

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to endorse the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit with respect to the use of management consulting firms (resolution 56/235).

No advance documentation is expected.

Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted draft regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission, together with the explanatory commentary, as set out in the

annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/437), subject to modifications (resolution 56/280).

No advance documentation is expected.

Biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for 2002-2003

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for the biennium 2002-2003 (decision 56/457).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 116)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Procurement-related arbitration (A/54/458)

Measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field (A/54/866)

Procurement reform (A/55/127)

Outsourcing practices in the United Nations (A/55/301)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up audit of the implementation of procurement reform (A/55/746)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Procurement reform and measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field (A/55/458)

Outsourcing practices in the United Nations (A/55/479)

Procurement-related arbitration (A/55/829)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.13, 14, 25, 27, 30, 31, 42, 43, 45-47, 49, 55 and 57
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/532/Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 98
Resolutions	55/232 and 55/247

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 121)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/56/7)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General (A/55/928 and A/56/437)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on management of buildings: practices of selected United Nations system organizations relevant to the renovation of the United Nations Headquarters and his comments thereon (A/56/274 and Add.1)

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on policies and practices in the use of the services of private management consulting firms in the organizations of the United Nations system (A/54/702)

Transmitting his comments and those of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on policies and practices in the use of the services of private management consulting firms in the organizations of the United Nations system (A/55/979)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.4, 5, 23, 24, 28, 39-41, 46, 52 and 53
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/652, A/56/727 and A/56/734 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92 and 97
Resolutions	56/234 (also under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit"), 56/235 and 56/280
Decision	56/457

114. Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003[1]

Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General report to it at its fifty-seventh session on: review of the format currently used for the presentation of estimates of staff assessment and the options; cost accounting and the system of costing outputs; a review of library services with a view to defining the purpose of the services and identifying primary clients or users and the relationships and roles of the libraries; a study on the possibility of introducing a practice whereby departments are responsible from their own budgets for the consumption and payment of central services currently borne centrally; an updated study on a comprehensive solution to the problem of additional expenditures deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations; a review of the top-heavy post structure of the Secretariat; cases in which incumbents of posts are being paid at a level other than the one provided for in the budget; the use of videoconferencing as a means of communication within the United Nations; enhancing cooperation between relevant Headquarters departments and regional commissions to ensure the quality of output and services to Member States, addressing duplication and overlap of services and improving efficiency of programme support activities; efforts undertaken with respect to the high proportion of General Service posts compared to Professional posts in the regional commissions; the review of the publications and informational materials of the United Nations; the conversion of some temporary assistant posts requested in section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the budget into established posts; the working methods, functions and productivity standards and the quality and quantity of those functions of the

Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, and the backstopping functions within the Secretariat; avoiding duplication and achieving optimum and effective use of resources with respect to the delivery of advisory services to Member States; the additional expenditure that might be incurred in connection with the modernization of operations of the Economic Commission for Africa; efforts to maximize the use of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Conference Centre; the impact of declining extrabudgetary resources for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; the issuance of all documents of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Arabic; action taken with respect to a comprehensive management review by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the financial implications of redressing the imbalance among the six official languages of the United Nations on the Organization's web site; a comprehensive review of the management and operations of the Department of Public Information; and the plan for coming bienniums with respect to gradually increasing the regular budget component of the United Nations Office at Nairobi with a view to easing the administrative costs levied on the substantive programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme and UN-Habitat (resolution 56/253).

Also at its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 in which the Committee noted the intention of the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on progress made regarding the collection of performance data for the indicators of achievement towards the middle of the biennium 2002-2003, and expected that the interim report would include an indication of how programme performance would be evaluated (see A/56/7, para. 15) (resolution 56/253).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly decided that the comprehensive review of the Department of Public Information mentioned in paragraph 150 of its resolution 56/253 should also address the language versions of publications issued outside the Department (resolution 56/276).

Also at the resumed session, the General Assembly looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the production of documents and publications in Arabic requested in paragraph 124 of its resolution 56/253 (resolution 56/277).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/253):

(i) Format used for staff assessment (para. 14);

(ii) Cost accounting and the system of costing outputs (para. 29);

(iii) Review of United Nations library services (para. 34);

(iv) The responsibility of user departments within the Secretariat from their own budgets for central services (para. 37);

(v) The problem of additional expenditures deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations (para. 44);

(vi) Comprehensive review of the top-heavy post structure of the Secretariat (para. 62);

(vii) Cases in which incumbents of posts are being paid at a level other than the one provided for in the budget (para. 66);

(viii) The use of videoconferencing (para. 68);

(ix) Cooperation between relevant Headquarters departments and regional commissions (para. 69);

(x) Efforts undertaken with respect to the high proportion of General Service posts compared to Professional posts in the regional commissions (para. 72);

(xi) Review of the publications and informational materials on the United Nations (para. 74);

(xii) The conversion of some temporary assistant posts requested under section 2 of the budget into established posts (para. 83);

(xiii) Working methods, functions and productivity standards within the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services and on the backstopping functions within the Secretariat (para. 84);

(xiv) The delivery of advisory services to Member States (para. 94);

(xv) The additional expenditure that might be incurred in connection with the modernization of operations of the Economic Commission for Africa (para. 113);

(xvi) Efforts to maximize the use of the Conference Centre at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (para. 116);

(xvii) The impact of declining extrabudgetary resources for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (para. 121);

(xviii) The issuance in Arabic of all documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (para. 124 and resolution 56/277);

(xix) The financial implications of redressing the imbalance among the six official languages of the United Nations on the Organization's web site (para. 149),

(xx) A comprehensive review of the management and operations of the Department of Public Information (para. 150 and resolution 56/276);

(xxi) The plan for upcoming bienniums regarding easing the administrative costs levied on the substantive programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme and UN-Habitat (para. 161);

(xxii) Interim report on progress made regarding the collection of performance data for indicators of achievement (para. 15);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(i) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management review of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (para. 128);

(ii) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/231 on results-based budgeting (para. 152);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the initial budget appropriation for the biennium 2002-2003 in the amount of $2,625,178,700 (resolution 56/254 A). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly will approve the revised appropriations for 2002-2003.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly noted with concern the reduction in services provided to Member States; requested the Secretary-General to restore immediately Internet, e-mail and support services to permanent missions utilizing the resources released as a result of resolution 56/272 on the comprehensive study of the question of honorariums payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (see below) and to reflect the necessary transfers among sections of the budget in the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003; and decided to consider those matters further in the context of the first performance report, to be submitted at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/254 D).

Documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005: Supplement No. 6 (A/57/6/Rev.1);

(b) First performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/57/7).

Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 on the understanding that the necessary appropriations would be requested by the Secretary-General in the context of a consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates to be submitted to the Assembly; the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the establishment of a clear mechanism of accountability and responsibility in the area of field security, including such provisions as its scope, depth and common standards and methods of enforcing them in an inter-agency structure (resolution 56/255).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/255):

(i) Consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates (sect. IV);

(ii) The establishment of a clear mechanism of accountability and responsibility in the area of field security (sect. VIII);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2002-2003

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, to enter into commitments in the biennium 2002-2003 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, and resolved that the Secretary-General should report to the Advisory Committee and to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions all such commitments and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 56/256).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/256);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Working Capital Fund

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly established the Working Capital Fund in the amount of $100 million for the biennium 2002-2003 (resolution 56/257).

No advance documentation is expected.

Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Enhancing the United Nations experience for visitors

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives of the United Nations Association of the United States of America to provide new facilities for visitors in the form of a donation in kind to the United Nations; authorized the Secretary-General to invite the Association to prepare a schematic design for the project; requested the Secretary-General to evaluate the proposed financial and fiscal aspects of the donation and to report thereon to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, when practicable, for the consideration of the Assembly a comprehensive report on the project, including a time line for its implementation (resolution 56/236).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/236):

(i) Evaluation of the proposed financial and fiscal aspects of the donation for the visitors' experience;

(ii) Outcome of the schematic design and other options and procedures regarding enhancing the United Nations experience for visitors;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Development Account

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on implementation of the Development Account and to include in it the date of commencement, the implementing agency and the anticipated dates of completion of all ongoing projects and to provide an explanation for any schedule changes (resolution 56/237).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/237);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Measures to improve the profitability of commercial activities

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted the proposal to separate the management of commercial activities from the other activities of the Organization, and requested the Secretary-General to submit detailed information on that proposal and its administrative and financial implications, to outline the commercial goals of the Organization and the steps to be taken to achieve them and to submit a single report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session containing the requested information (resolution 56/238).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Information technology

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to resubmit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session his plan of action for information technology in the Secretariat, taking into account the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and including additional information (resolution 56/239).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/239);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Final appropriations for the biennium 2000-2001

The General Assembly considered the final budget appropriations and final income estimates for the biennium 2000-2001 at both its regular and resumed fifty-sixth session. At the resumed session, in March 2002, the Assembly approved final budget appropriations and income estimates for the biennium 2000-2001, and decided that the required additional assessment would be taken into account in determining regular budget assessments for 2003 at its fifty-seventh session, and invited the Committee on Contributions to proffer its recommendations on the appropriate scale of assessment to be used (resolutions 56/240 A-E).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No.11 (A/57/11).

Construction of office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it on an annual basis on progress made in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa, bearing in mind the views and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 8 of its report (A/56/711) (resolution 56/270).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/270);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Integrated Management Information System

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to it, in the context of the budget, on progress in the development and implementation of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and to submit a concise update in non-budget years, and noted that IMIS must be an integral part of the comprehensive strategy for the development and implementation of information technology, a single report on which would be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, and requested the Secretary-General to include in that report a schedule for the introduction and implementation of IMIS in peacekeeping missions and the International Tribunals (resolution 56/271).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/271);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Question of honorariums

Also at its resumed fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided, with effect from 6 April 2002, to set at a level of $1 per year all honorariums currently payable on an exceptional basis to the members of the International Law Commission, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the appropriation adjustments required and the related transfers in respect of the provision of Internet services as set out in resolution 56/254 D (see above), and to do so in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/272).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/272);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports on standards of accommodation for air travel to the Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 56/273).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/273);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Common services

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made and decisions taken on the future of the Task Force on Common Services, bearing in mind the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 55/469).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 55/469);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 117)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/461
Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/55/7/Add.1

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.44, 45, 50 and 55
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/713/Add.1
Plenary meeting	55/PV.98
Decision	55/469

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 122 and 123)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Standards of accommodation for air travel (A/54/382, A/55/488 and A/56/426)

Commercial activities (A/55/546)

Information technology (A/55/780)

Experience for visitors (A/55/835)

Development Account (A/55/913)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 (Introduction, Sects. 1-33 and Income sects. 1-3))

Inter-organizational security measures (A/56/469 and Corr.1 and 2)

Thirteenth progress report on the Integrated Management Information System (A/56/602 and Add.1)

Revised estimates: effects of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (A/56/659)

Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (A/56/672)

Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1)

Strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises (A/56/848)

Final appropriations for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/866)

Implementation of the provisions of resolution 56/242 on the pattern of conferences (A/56/919)

Request for a subvention to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament

Research resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Institute (A/C.5/56/2)

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 (A/C.5/56/4)

Reformulated narrative of section 8, Legal affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/C.5/56/11 and Rev.1 and 2)

Simultaneous availability of parliamentary documentation in electronic form in the six official languages on the United Nations web site (A/C.5/56/12)

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials (A/C.5/56/14)

Review of public information activities in the United Nations Secretariat outside the Department of Public Information (A/C.5/56/17)

Estimates in respect of which the Security Council is seized (A/C.5/56/25 and Add.1-5)

Conference and support services extended to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (A/C.5/56/42)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management of buildings: practices of selected United Nations system organizations relevant to the renovation of United Nations Headquarters" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/56/274 and Add.1)

The utilization of the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/C.5/56/39)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/56/7 and Add.1-11)

Request for a subvention to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament

Research resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Institute (A/56/511)

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 (A/56/518)

Safety and security of United Nations personnel (A/56/619)

Standards of accommodation for air travel (A/56/630)

Integrated Management Information System (A/56/684)

Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/694)

Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (A/56/711)

Final appropriations for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/868)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-first session: Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16)

Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on administrative expenses of the Fund (A/56/289)

Notes by the Secretariat:

Comprehensive study of the question of honorariums payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/56/311)

Languages used for preparation of documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (A/C.5/56/19)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.7-9, 12, 14, 15, 21, 28, 38, 40, 41, 44, 50, 52 and 53
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/653 and Add.1, A/56/735 and Add.1 and A/56/736 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 97
Resolutions	56/236 to 56/240 E and 56/270 to 56/273 (item 122) and 56/253 to 56/257 and 56/274 to 56/277 (item 123)

115. Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

This item will not be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly. Action requested under this item for the fifty-seventh session is included under item 114, Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

116. Programme planning

Medium-term plan

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, together with the relevant recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the additional conclusions and recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 55/234).

In accordance with regulation 4.13 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, the General Assembly will consider revisions to the medium-term plan at its fifty-seventh session.

Documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005: Supplement No. 6 (A/57/6/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 16 (A/57/16).

Programme performance

In accordance with regulation 6.1 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 2000-2001.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 2000-2001, A/57/62;

(ii) Ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244), A/57/68.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 118)

Medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005: Supplement No. 6 (A/55/6/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/55/16)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999 (A/55/73)

Ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States (A/55/85)

Impact of the format of the medium-term plan on the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle (A/C.5/55/14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/55/63)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.19, 22, 23 and 43
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/710
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Resolution	55/234

117. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[3]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to thirty-ninth sessions.

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session as an additional item, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-

second to forty-fifth sessions. At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in future the items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions.

At its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly took no decision on the item. At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its resumed fifty-sixth session (decision 56/464).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 129)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/464 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/734
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Decision	56/464

118. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned. General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly. At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the next statistical report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States in each of the two prior calendar years (decision 47/449).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (decisions 49/465, 51/453, 53/459, 55/472 and, also under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", decision 55/451).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 47/449);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 120)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/55/7)

Statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system (A/55/525)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.41, 44, 46 and 50
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/706 and A/55/859
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 98
Decisions	55/451 and 55/472

119. Pattern of conferences[1]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962 the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes in the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 18 (h)).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the following: the mechanisms available

for addressing the concerns of Member States about the efficiency, quality and delivery of conference services; action taken to ensure the full implementation of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Secretariat to strengthen responsibility and accountability in the submission of documentation; the issuance of all documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Arabic; the results of the training initiative for interpreters, which the Assembly approved for an initial period of one year; the comprehensive review of the current norms and standards of productivity in the language services and the impact of ongoing technological innovations on their work; the use of information technology in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, including voice recognition, remote translation, computer-assisted translation, the Electronic Documents Registration, Information and Tracking System, the new stock control system for documents and publications, digitization of meeting recording systems, electronic planning and servicing of meetings and computerized terminology databanks, specifying the impact of those technologies on the working methods and productivity of the personnel of the Department, and, through the Committee on Conferences, on action taken to assist the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Commission on Human Settlements to increase the use of the conference facilities at Nairobi, the implementation of its decision to include all necessary resources in the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States on an ad hoc basis, and the development of an effective accountability and responsibility system within the Secretariat in order to ensure the timely submission of documents for processing (resolution 56/242) (see also item 121).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences for 2002: Supplement No. 32 (A/57/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Mechanisms for addressing the concerns of Member States about the efficiency, quality and delivery of conference services (para. II.6);

(ii) Assistance provided to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Commission on Human Settlements to increase their use of the conference facilities at Nairobi (para. II.12);

(iii) Implementation of the decision to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States on an ad hoc basis (para. II.18);

(iv) Measures taken to strengthen responsibility and accountability in the submission of documentation (para. III.10);

(v) The development of an effective accountability and responsibility system within the Secretariat to ensure the timely submission of documents for processing (para. III.11);

(vi) The issuance of all documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Arabic (para. III.17);

(vii) The results of the training activities for interpreters, the continuing need for the training programme and related financial arrangements (para. IV.3);

(viii) The comprehensive review of the current norms and standards of productivity in the language services and the impact of ongoing technological innovations on their work (para. IV.5);

(ix) Progress report on the use of information technology in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services and the impact of those technologies on the working methods and productivity of the personnel (para. V.1);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the use of information technology in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services and on the impact of those technologies on the working methods and productivity of the personnel.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 124)

Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/56/32)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Re-engineering of the optical disk system (A/56/120/Rev.1)

Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/56/133 and Corr.1)

Remote interpretation (A/56/188)

Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (A/56/213 and Corr.1)

Excessive vacancy rates in language services at some duty stations and issues relating to recruitment of language staff (A/56/277)

Utilization of the United Nations conference centres in Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/56/293)

Availability of documentation for the proper functioning of intergovernmental bodies (A/56/299)

Submission of documentation consistent with the six-week rule (A/56/300)

Implementation of recommendations regarding the *United Nations Chronicle* (A/56/339)

Status of recruitment for the Interpretation Section at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/56/901)

Continued multilingual development, maintenance and enrichment of the United Nations web site (A/AC.198/2001/8)

Note by the Secretary-General on simultaneous availability of parliamentary documentation in the six official languages on the United Nations web site (A/C.5/56/37)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/475)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.16-18 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/737
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Resolution	56/242

120. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 55/235, 55/236 and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member Sates. The assessment rates for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations are also used for apportioning the costs of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the information contained in the annexes to his report on the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations (A/55/789); to propose guidelines for multi-year payment plans through the Committee on Contributions; and to propose or consider further measures to encourage Member States in arrears to reduce and eventually pay their arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly during the main part of its fifty-seventh session for subsequent consideration at its resumed fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/243 A).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to consider the issues raised in the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Assembly (A/56/767) concerning the arrears of the former Yugoslavia, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/243 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/57/11);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/243):

(i) Application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, A/57/60;

(ii) Multi-year payment plans, A/57/65;

(iii) Measures to encourage Member States in arrears to reduce and eventually pay their arrears, A/57/76.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 125)

Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplements No. 11 and 11A and corrigendum (A/56/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations (A/55/789)

Letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly concerning the arrears of the former Yugoslavia (A/56/767)

Letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly regarding arrears (A/56/345 and Add.1) and (A/56/780 and Add.1-5)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.8 10, 13, 39, 42, 45 and 46
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/728 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 97
Resolutions	56/243 A and B

121. Human resources management[1]

Human resources management

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, the General Assembly, having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General on new contractual arrangements, decided to revert to the issue at its fifty-seventh session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly his definitive proposals on the arrangements, spelling out the differences between existing and proposed types of appointments; emphasized the need to increase the number of staff recruited from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and requested the Secretary-General to increase his efforts in that regard, to develop a programme and set targets for achieving equitable geographical representation for all such States and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; requested the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) to conduct a comprehensive review of the question of mobility and its implications on the career development of staff members and to report to the Assembly during its fifty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve accountability and responsibility in the reform of human resources management as well as the monitoring and control mechanisms and procedures and to report on the implementation of his proposals to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study, in the context of the report on the composition of the Secretariat, on the ramifications of changing the relative weights of the population, membership and contribution factors; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to ICSC the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions having a direct impact on the United Nations common system, with the request that it report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning performance management and career development and requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on their implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a detailed report on the results of the

implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 55/258) (see also item 126).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/258):

(i) Human resources management (sect. XVI);

(ii) Definitive proposals on new contractual arrangements (para. III.2);

(iii) Programme and specific targets for achieving equitable geographical representation for all unrepresented and underrepresented Member States (para. IV.8);

(iv) Implementation of proposals to improve accountability and responsibility in the reform of human resources management (para. VII.7);

(v) Composition of the Secretariat, including a study on the ramifications of changing the relative weights of the population, membership and contribution factors (para. X.4);

(vi) Implementation of proposals concerning performance management and career development (para. XIII.3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of ICSC on:

(i) A comprehensive review of the question of mobility and its implications on career development (para. V.2);

(ii) Conditions of service (para. XII.1).

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the General Assembly decided that future reports on the situation of gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities should be submitted annually (decision 55/462).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 55/462);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Earnings ceiling for retirees employed in language services

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see item 119), requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session, under the present item, a report on current practices related to the special ceiling on annual earnings for United Nations retirees employed on a short-term basis in language services (resolution 56/242, para. IV.4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/242, para. IV.4).

Use of consultants

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the

observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on their implementation (decision 56/460).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 56/460).

Delegation of authority

Also at its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the delegation of authority for the management of human and financial resources in the Secretariat, as endorsed by the Assembly in its decision 55/481, also to take fully into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (decision 56/461).

No advance documentation is expected.

Young professionals

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the question of young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system in the context of his report on human resources management to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (decision 56/462).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 56/462).

Amendments to the Staff Rules

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (staff regulation 12.3).

Action taken on certain items

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided to defer to its fifty-seventh session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat, the mandatory age of separation and placement of staff members serving in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (decision 56/458 B).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 123)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Post structure of the Secretariat (A/53/955)

Composition of the Secretariat (A/54/279 and Corr.1 and A/55/427)

Follow-up report on management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization (A/54/793)

Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/55/168)

Human resources management reform (A/55/253 and Corr.1)

Accountability and responsibility (A/55/270)

Consultants and individual contractors (A/55/321)

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/55/399 and Corr.1)

Composition of the Secretariat (A/55/427)

Employment of retirees (A/55/451)

Gratis personnel (A/55/728, A/C.5/55/36, A/C.5/55/13)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Administrative issuances on delegation of authority (A/54/257)

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice at the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/57 and Add.1)

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of consultants at the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/59 and Add.1)

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the proactive investigation of the education grant entitlement (A/55/352 and Corr.1)

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up audit of the recruitment process in the Office of Human Resources Management (A/55/397)

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Senior-level appointments in the United Nations and its programmes and funds" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/423 and Add.1)

Competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories (A/C.5/54/2)

Personnel practices and policies (A/C.5/54/21)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Human resources management (A/54/450)

Human resources management reform; accountability and responsibility; personnel practices and policies; management irregularities (A/55/499)

Administration of justice (A/55/514)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.17, 18, 21-23, 44, 45, 48-50, 54, 57 and 68
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/852 and A/55/890 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.98 and 103
Resolution	55/258
Decision	55/462 (also under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations")

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 126)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/56/7)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

- Consultants and individual contractors hired by the United Nations during 1999 (A/55/321)
- Employment of retirees (A/55/451)
- Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/56/227)
- Proposed regulations governing officials other than Secretariat officials (A/56/437) (items 126 and 121)
- Composition of the Secretariat (A/56/512 and Corr.1)
- Mandatory age of separation (A/56/701 and A/56/846)

Placement of staff members serving in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (A/56/816)

Consultants and individual contractors (A/56/834)

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities (items 121 and 126) (A/56/839)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

- Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/798 and Add.1)
- Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the delegation of authority for management of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/857 and Add.1)
- Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on strengthening the investigations function in the United Nations system organizations and comments thereon (A/56/282 and Add.1) (items 126 and 128)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the mandatory age of separation (A/56/846)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.20, 21, 28, 41, 46, 52 and 53
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/654 and A/56/734/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 97

Resolution	56/242 (see also item 119)
Decisions	56/458 B (adopted under the item entitled "Review of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations"), and 56/460 to 56/462

122. Joint Inspection Unit[1]

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly established the Joint Inspection Unit for an initial period of four years (resolution 2150 (XXI)) and subsequently decided to continue the Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)) and then for a further period of four years beyond that date (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to not more than 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978. For the composition of the Unit, see item 17 (f).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Joint Inspection Unit to consider including in its reports the comments of participating organizations on its findings and recommendations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; welcomed the steps taken by the Unit with other oversight bodies to achieve better coordination of oversight coverage and sharing of best practices and requested the Unit to report thereon, in the context of its annual report for 2001, to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; requested the Unit to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session as part of its annual report, comments and recommendations on its experience with the system of follow-up to the reports of the Unit; and stressed that the Unit should place more emphasis in its work on well-defined and timely items of high priority aimed at providing legislative organs with practical and action-oriented recommendations, as well as on the evaluation aspects of its work (resolution 56/245).

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/57/34);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolutions 2924 B (XXVII) and 44/184);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Enhancing governance oversight role: structure, working methods and practices on handling oversight reports" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, A/57/58 and Add.1 (resolutions 54/96 and 55/230);

(ii) Transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2002, A/57/61 (resolutions 31/192 and 56/245);

(iii) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on reforming the Field Service category of personnel in United Nations peace operations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, A/57/78 and Add.1.

(iv) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Involvement of Civil Society Organizations other than NGOs and the Private Sector in Technical Cooperation Activities: Experiences and Prospects of the United Nations System", A/57/118.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 128)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000: Supplement No. 34 (A/56/34 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/56/135)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2001 and the preliminary listing of potential reports for 2002 and beyond (A/56/84)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on experience with the follow-up system on Joint Inspection Unit reports and recommendations (A/56/356)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.4, 5 and 28
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/655
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Resolution	56/245

123. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The United Nations common system comprises 13 organizations that have accepted the Commission's statute and that participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work and/or apply the common system of salaries, allowances and benefits. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly requested ICSC to monitor the progress of the implementation of its revised rules of procedure and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 53/209).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the standards of conduct for the international civil service adopted by ICSC in 2001; considered that the

imbalance in the United Nations/United States net remuneration ratios should be addressed in the context of the overall margin considerations established by the Assembly; requested ICSC to review the methodology for calculating post adjustment to ensure that purchasing power equivalence is appropriately reflected; and requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Chairman of ICSC, to submit a timetable for the implementation of the review of the strengthening of the international civil service to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/244).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/57/30);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

(ii) Timetable for the implementation of the review of the strengthening of the international civil service (resolution 56/244);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 120)

Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/53/30 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/53/SR.18, 19, 21, 23 and 45
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/53/754
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.93
Resolution	53/209

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 127)

Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2001: Supplement No. 30 (A/56/30)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the international civil service (A/55/526)

Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the International Civil Service Commission (A/54/483)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2001 (A/56/485)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.24, 25, 27 and 39
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/729

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Resolution	56/244

124. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third by the executive heads of those organizations and one third by the participants.

The Fund comprises the United Nations and 18 other member organizations. As at 31 December 2001, the total number of active participants was 80,082, and there were 49,416 periodic benefits in award.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly took note of the establishment by the Board of a working group to review the benefit provisions of the Fund and to make proposals to the Board in 2002 on the future long-term needs of the Fund and its constituent groups for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; also took note of the intention of the Board to monitor the costs/savings of recent modifications of the two-track feature of the pension adjustment system every two years; requested the Board to continue to monitor the experience with issues related to survivors' benefits for spouses and former spouses and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; also requested the Board to replace the study of benefits for domestic partnerships with a study on the rules and practices governing entitlements to survivors' pension benefits in international organizations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; noted that a further review of the size and composition of the Board and the Standing Committee would be undertaken by the Board in 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore possibilities for the Fund to invest in developing countries and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/224).

The Board will hold its fifty-first session in Rome from 10 to 19 July 2002, and it will meet its obligation under article 14 of the Regulations of the Fund to report to the Assembly on the operations of the Fund at least once every two years.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/57/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on investment opportunities in developing countries (resolution 55/224, para. VIII.3);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 125)

Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/55/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/55/3)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/481)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.26-29 and 41
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/703
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Resolution	55/224

125. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[1]

The Office of Internal Oversight Services was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services". At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, it also considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B" (decisions 53/471 A and B and resolution 54/244).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Internal Oversight Services includes in its annual reports information regarding the implementation rate of the recommendations of the previous three reporting periods, that it deals separately with recommendations that had been implemented, those that were in the process of being implemented and those that were not being implemented and the reasons for their non-implementation, and that it includes in its next annual report information regarding the impact of its reorganization on its work; invited the Secretary-General to entrust the Office with refining the criteria referred to in paragraph 8 of its report (A/56/381) and to report thereon in his next annual report on the activities of the Office; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the recommendations of the Office with regard to the new mission subsistence allowance were fully and expeditiously implemented and to report on the matter in the budget performance reports of the relevant peacekeeping operations (resolution 56/246).

At the same session, under the present item and the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly looked forward to the full and expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees operations in Albania (A/56/128) (decision 56/459).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (resolution 56/246).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 130)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/436)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (A/56/83)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees operations in Albania (A/56/128)

Annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/381)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.23, 24, 39 and 40
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/727 and A/56/739
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Resolution	56/246
Decision	56/459 (also under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations")

126. Administration of justice at the United Nations[3]

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, under the item entitled "Human resources management", the General Assembly decided to inscribe an item entitled "Administration of justice" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/258). At the 43rd plenary meeting of the fifty-sixth session, held on 9 November 2001, the General Assembly decided to allocate to the Fifth Committee the item entitled "Administration of justice at the United Nations" on the understanding that any decision requiring amendment of the statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal or relating to the establishment of a higher-level jurisdiction would be subject to the advice of the Sixth Committee (A/C.5/56/1/Add.1).

At its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Human resources management", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, after consultations with the staff on the possible amendments to the staff rules and regulations to review the role of the Joint Appeals Board; requested the Secretary-General to report to it on an annual basis on the outcome of the work of the Joint Appeals Board; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to recover financial losses caused to the Organization by wrongful actions or gross negligence of senior officials of the United Nations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh regular session; and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on its study of the possible need for higher-level jurisdiction (resolution 55/258) (see also item 121).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/258, sect. XI):

(i) Administration of justice in the Secretariat, A/56/800;

(ii) Recovery of financial losses;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Higher-level jurisdiction with all organizations of the United Nations system" and his comments thereon.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 123)

Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/890/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/258

155. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155 and 53/96).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the status of the additional Protocols, as well as measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 55/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/148).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 155)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/173 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.13, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/605
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/148

156. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156 and 53/97).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 55/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/149).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 156)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/55/164 and Add.1-3 and A/INF/54/5 and Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.10, 26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/606
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/149

157. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth and fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413 and resolutions 49/61, 52/151, 53/98 and 54/101).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (resolution 55/150).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 4 to 15 February 2002; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee the comments submitted by States in accordance with its resolution 49/61 and on the reports of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of its work (resolution 56/78).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (A/57/22).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 160)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/291 and Add.1 and 2
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/587 and Corr.1
Summary record	A/C.6/56/SR.14
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/78

158. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fifth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)). (For the membership of the Commission, see A/56/17, para. 4.)

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session and requested the Secretary-General to adjust the terms of reference of the Commission's Trust Fund for Symposia to make it possible for the resources in the Trust Fund to be used also for the financing of training and technical assistance activities undertaken by the Secretariat (resolution 56/79).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for adopting the Model Law on Electronic Signatures and for preparing the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law, and recommended that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law, together with the Model Law on Electronic Commerce, when they enacted or revised their laws (resolution 56/80).

The General Assembly also adopted and opened for signature or accession the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade and called upon all Governments to consider becoming party to the Convention (resolution 56/81).

It also decided to defer further consideration of and a decision on the enlargement of the Commission's membership to its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/422).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/57/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 161)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fourth session: Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/56/17 and Corr.3)

Report of the Secretary-General on increasing the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/56/315)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.2-4, 24, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/588 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/79, 56/80 and 56/81
Decision	56/422

159. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 56/311), and the next election will be held during the sixty-first session.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to resume, during its fifty-fourth session, its consideration of the liability aspects of the topic of "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not

prohibited by international law", bearing in mind the interrelationship between prevention and liability and taking into account the developments in international law and comments by Governments; also requested the Commission to begin its work on the topic "Responsibility of international organizations" and to give further consideration to the remaining topics to be included in its long-term programme of work, having due regard to comments made by Governments; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly commence on 28 October 2002 (resolution 56/82).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Commission of the articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts (resolution 56/83).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/57/10).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 162)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session: Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (A/56/10 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.11-24 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/589 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolutions	56/82 and 56/83

160. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 37 of its report; requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 56/84).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/57/26).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 163)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/56/26)	
Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.24 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/590 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/84

161. Establishment of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute for an international criminal court and to consider arrangements for the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). After the adoption by the Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105 and 55/155).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reconvene the Preparatory Commission from 8 to 19 April and from 1 to 12 July 2002; requested the Secretary-General to undertake preparations necessary to convene the meeting of the Assembly of States Parties at United Nations Headquarters upon the entry into force of the Statute; decided that the related expenses accruing to the United Nations, as well as expenses resulting from the provision of facilities and services for such a meeting and any consequent follow-up, should be paid in advance to the Organization, for which an appropriate mechanism would be set up; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/85).

In the light of the expected entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, the meeting of the Assembly of States Parties will be convened in September 2002.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/85).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 164)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.25-27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/591
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/85

162. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 53/107, 54/106, 54/107, 55/156 and 55/157).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 18 to 28 March 2002, and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/86).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2002, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions; decided to consider, within the Sixth

Committee or a working group of that Committee, at the fifty-seventh session, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/87).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/57/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/86 and 56/87).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 165)

Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/56/33)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/56/303)

Report of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/56/330)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.6-8, 10, 23 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/592
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolutions	56/86 and 56/87

163. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110 and 55/158).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress made in elaborating a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 28 January to 1 February 2002 and

that it should continue its work on the draft convention, if necessary, during the fifty-seventh session, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 56/88).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its sixth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/57/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 166)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its fifth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/56/37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/160 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/593
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/88

164. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, pursuant to paragraph 20 of Assembly resolution 55/175.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel; requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to participate as an observer in the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 1 to 5 April 2002; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and recommended that, following the submission of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Sixth Committee consider whether to continue the work during the fifty-seventh session, from 7 to 11 October 2002, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee (resolution 56/89).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/57/52).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 167)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/637
Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.4-6 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/594 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/89

165. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as a supplementary item, at the request of France and Germany (A/56/192).

At that session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee for the purpose of considering the elaboration of an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet from 25 February to 1 March 2002, and recommended that the work continue during the fifty-seventh session from 23 to 27 September 2002, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/93).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings: Supplement No. 51 (A/57/51).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 174)

Summary record	A/C.6/56/SR.27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/599
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/93

166. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Sweden, on behalf of the following States members of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay (A/55/226).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume its consideration of and defer a decision on the

request for observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/429).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer further consideration of and a decision on the request to its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/423).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 168)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.9 and 10
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/595 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Decision	56/423

167. Observer status for Partners in Population and Development in the General Assembly

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of the States members of Partners in Population and Development: Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe (A/55/241).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer further consideration of and a decision on the request for observer status for Partners in Population and Development in the General Assembly to its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/424).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 176)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.9, 10 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/600
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Decision	56/424

168. Strengthening of the United Nations system[2]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system and to include the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in the annex to resolution 51/241 and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170), decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, members of specialized agencies, observers and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views of non-governmental organizations from all regions, on his report, and to submit a further report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account the submissions received (decision 53/452).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/490).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to amend rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to read: "The General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday following the second Monday in September."; and also decided that that amendment would take effect as from 2001 (resolution 55/14). It also adopted a number of measures to revitalize and improve the efficiency of the General Assembly (resolution 55/285) (see item 53 above).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" and decided to continue to consider it at odd-numbered sessions (decision 56/455) (see items 31 and 53 above).

Also at its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 56/464).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 59)

Letter dated 10 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/704) (items 59 and 60)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/455 (items 59 and 60)

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
		Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
		Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
		Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania)	
		Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
		Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria)	
		Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
		Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium)	
		Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	

B. Special Political Committee*

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea)	
		Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
		Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain)	
		Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
		Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda)	
		Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
		Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania)	
		Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Samoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen	Rapporteur
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tesicma (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
		Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala)	
		Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
		Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)	
		Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
		Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia)	
		Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
		Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden)	
		Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
F. Fourth Committee[c]			
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Penchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
		Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
		Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
		Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
		Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
		Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)
		Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Mosben S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eitel Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia)	
		Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
		Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt)	
		Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
		Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana)	
		Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
		Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine)	
		Mr. John Orr (Canada)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
		Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
		Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
		Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
		Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary) Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	Sessions																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Afghanistan																													
Albania																													
Algeria																													
Andorra																													
Angola																													
Antigua and Barbuda																													
Armenia																													
Australia					X								X				X					X							
Austria																					X								
Bahamas																													
Bahrain																													
Bangladesh																													
Barbados																								X					
Belarus																													
Belgium																	X									X			
Belize																													
Benin																						X							
Bhutan																													
Bolivia																					X								
Botswana																													
Brazil				X										X											X				
Brunei Darussalam																													
Bulgaria															X			X					X						
Burkina Faso																													
Burundi																				X						X			
Cambodia																													
Cameroon																		X											
Canada															X								X						
Cape Verde																													
Central African Republic																				X									
Chad																									X				
Chile																					X			X					

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																										Member States
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
																		x										Afghanistan
																					x							Albania
									x												x				x			Algeria
																						x						Andorra
																						x						Angola
															x													Antigua and Barbuda
																				x								Armenia
		x					x										x											Australia
x								x												x								Austria
											x											x						Bahamas
	x					x				x				x														Bahrain
	x									x								x										Bangladesh
	x										x																	Barbados
					x							x														x		Belarus
									x												x							Belgium
																	x	x										Belize
							x					x						x										Benin
				x					x																	x		Bhutan
						A				x					x						x				x			Bolivia
							x						x				x											Botswana
												x				x												Brazil
															x								x					Brunei Darussalam
	x									x																		Bulgaria
								x			x								x							x		Burkina Faso
				x					x											x		x						Burundi
																				x							x	Cambodia
					x							x												x				Cameroon
				x					x							x			x									Canada
																		x										Cape Verde
x																												Central African Republic
		x								x																		Chad
																												Chile

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Colombia																	X										X
Comoros																											
Congo																											
Costa Rica																X					X					X	
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Cuba		X																									
Cyprus																X		X			X						X
Czechoslovakia													X			X											
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					X						
Denmark																								X			
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic																						X					
Ecuador									X				X									X			X		
Egypt							X																				
El Salvador											X							X									
Ethiopia										X																	X
Fiji																											
Gabon																					X						
Gambia																											
Georgia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																X								X			
Greece																X					X					X	
Grenada																											
Guatemala																				X							
Guinea																	X						X				
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																							X				
Haiti																	X										X
Honduras							X																				
Hungary																					X					X	
Iceland																		X				X					X
India											X																
Indonesia													X											X			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							X				

Sessions																											
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	Member States
																												Colombia
													X					X								X		Comoros
								X							X						X				X			Congo
					X						X				X						X							Costa Rica
X														X											X			Côte d'Ivoire
	X						X			X															X			Cuba
			X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X		X						X						Cyprus
									X																			Czechoslovakia
																				X					X			Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	X					X											X		X				X				X	Democratic Republic of the Congo
			X											X														Denmark
										X																		Djibouti
		X										X								X								Dominican Republic
			X			X								X			X											Ecuador
																X			X				X					Egypt
				X										X												X		El Salvador
					X																		X				X	Ethiopia
				X								X				X				X								Fiji
			X								X							X								X		Gabon
															X													Gambia
																								X				Georgia
X		X																						X				Germany
										X						X						X						Ghana
						X																	X				X	Greece
																			X						X			Grenada
			X							X									X								X	Guatemala
		X															X						X			X		Guinea
														X						X								Guinea-Bissau
					X				X																			Guyana
X								X																		X		Haiti
																X	X					X						Honduras
						X																						Hungary
					X					X															X			Iceland
																			X	X								India
			X				X									X												Indonesia
															X				X						X			Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Member States	Sessions																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Iraq						X															X				X				
Ireland																													
Israel								X																					
Italy											X																		
Jamaica																									X				
Japan															X											X			
Jordan																	X					X		X					
Kazakhstan																													
Kenya																									X				
Kuwait																				X									
Kyrgyzstan																													
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				X		X							
Latvia																													
Lebanon																							X						
Lesotho																													
Liberia																													
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															X							X					X		
Liechtenstein																													
Lithuania																													
Luxembourg										X														X					
Madagascar																	X												
Malawi																								X					
Malaysia																				X									
Maldives																													
Mali																													
Malta																									X				
Mauritania																						X					X		
Mauritius																									X				
Mexico		X	X					X								X													
Monaco																													
Mongolia																								X					
Morocco														X						X									
Mozambique																													
Myanmar									X					X															
Namibia																													
Nepal													X									X			X				
Netherlands													X			X												X	

Sessions																												Member States
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
															X										X			Iraq
																		X					X					Ireland
																												Israel
										X							X											Italy
								X																				Jamaica
		X																										Japan
													X										X					Jordan
																				X								Kazakhstan
				X							X																	Kenya
								X							X			X			X					X		Kuwait
																							X				X	Kyrgyzstan
																					X							Lao People's Democratic Republic
																						X						Latvia
X									X							X					X							Lebanon
			X		X						X							X						X				Lesotho
									X										X					X				Liberia
				X				X				X		X				X				X					X	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																			X									Liechtenstein
																									X			Lithuania
															X													Luxembourg
			X																									Madagascar
						X														X								Malawi
									X			X					X											Malaysia
																										X		Maldives
								X													X							Mali
											X			X													X	Malta
													X								X						X	Mauritania
						X										X					X							Mauritius
X							X															X						Mexico
																									X			Monaco
	X					X							X									X						Mongolia
							X			X					X								X					Morocco
	X										X					X									X			Mozambique
																	X						X					Myanmar
																				X								Namibia
X									X					X													X	Nepal
			X										X						X									Netherlands

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
New Zealand																										
Nicaragua																						X				
Niger																X										
Nigeria																								X		
Norway																										
Oman																										
Pakistan				X									X		X											
Panama															X									X		
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay												X								X						
Peru																							X			X
Philippines														X									X		X	
Poland			X																	X						
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Republic of Moldova																										
Romania														X			X									
Rwanda																					X					
Saint Lucia																										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																										
San Marino																										
Sao Tome and Principe																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																					X				X	
Seychelles																										
Sierra Leone																				X						X
Singapore																										
Somalia																		X								
South Africa	X													X												
Spain												X								X						
Sri Lanka												X														
Sudan															X							X				X
Suriname																										
Swaziland																										
Sweden														X									X			
Syrian Arab Republic																		X								

Sessions																										Member States
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
																												New Zealand
X		X						X					X					X		X				X			X	Nicaragua
						X																X						Niger
																									X			Nigeria
	X														X													Norway
		X				X						X					X											Oman
					X		X		X		X								X			X						Pakistan
		X			X		X																X					Panama
					X		X								X													Papua New Guinea
													X									X					X	Paraguay
	X		X																									Peru
X								X			X							X				X						Philippines
				X											X				X									Poland
													X															Portugal
				X				X			X						X						X					Qatar
																			X									Republic of Korea
																											X	Republic of Moldova
X						X					X																	Romania
							X					X				X												Rwanda
																X					X							Saint Lucia
													X										X					Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																								X				San Marino
														X														Sao Tome and Principe
																											X	Saudi Arabia
	X			X		X					X					X								X				Senegal
							X																		X			Seychelles
			X						X			X														X	Sierra Leone
					X				X				X															Singapore
					X							X																Somalia
																							X				X	South Africa
				X																								Spain
													X					X										Sri Lanka
		X							X						X					X		X						Sudan
												X						X						X		X		Suriname
									X					X														Swaziland
							X					X																Sweden
													X											X				Syrian Arab Republic

Member States	Sessions																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Tajikistan																													
Thailand																													
Togo																							x						
Trinidad and Tobago																					x								
Tunisia												x																	x
Turkey														x				x											
Turkmenistan																													
Uganda																							x						x
Ukraine																									x				
United Arab Emirates																													x
United Republic of Tanzania																						x							
Uruguay													x																
Uzbekistan																													
Vanuatu																													
Venezuela	x					x									x											x			
Viet Nam																													
Yemen																										x			
Yugoslavia							x																	x					
Zambia																										x			
Zimbabwe																													

Sessions																										Member States
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
																									x			Tajikistan
						x								x							x				x			Thailand
					x		x			x			x				x						x					Togo
				x																								Trinidad and Tobago
	x					x					x		x				x			x						x		Tunisia
		x			x			x				x							x			x				x		Turkey
																								x				Turkmenistan
								x																x				Uganda
							x										x											Ukraine
																x						x						United Arab Emirates
		x												x			x		x									United Republic of Tanzania
																				x								Uruguay
																										x		Uzbekistan
														x														Vanuatu
									x																			Venezuela
																							x					Viet Nam
			x		x			x		x	x							x			x			x		x		Yemen
														x		x												Yugoslavia
x								x											x									Zambia
						x									x													Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Algeria																							X	X			
Argentina			X	X										X	X						X	X				X	X
Australia	X	X									X	X															
Austria																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Belarus																											
Belgium		X	X							X	X															X	X
Benin																											
Bolivia																			X	X							
Botswana																											
Brazil	X	X				X	X		X	X								X	X			X	X				
Bulgaria																					X	X					
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																									X	X	
Cameroon																											
Canada			X	X									X	X								X	X				
Cape Verde																											
Chile							X	X								X	X										
Colombia		X	X					X	X			X	X											X	X		
Congo																											
Costa Rica																											
Côte d'Ivoire																			X	X							
Cuba				X	X						X	X															
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																											
Denmark								X	X													X	X				
Djibouti																											
Ecuador					X	X									X	X											
Egypt	X			X	X											X	X										
Ethiopia																						X	X				
Finland																								X	X		
Gabon																											
Gambia																											

Years																													Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	
														X	X														Algeria
													X	X						X	X				X		X			Argentina
X											X	X																	Australia
X																	X	X											Austria
																								X	X				Bahrain
					X	X																				X	X		Bangladesh
X	X																												Belarus
																	X	X											Belgium
		X	X																										Benin
				X	X																								Bolivia
																					X	X							Botswana
														X	X				X	X				X	X				Brazil
												X	X															X	Bulgaria
										X	X																		Burkina Faso
																													Burundi
X	X																											X	Cameroon
			X	X											X	X									X	X			Canada
																		X	X										Cape Verde
																						X	X						Chile
															X	X											X	X	Colombia
												X	X																Congo
X	X																						X	X					Costa Rica
																X	X												Côte d'Ivoire
																X	X												Cuba
																				X	X								Czech Republic
								X	X							X	X												Democratic Republic of the Congo
											X	X																	Denmark
																			X	X									Djibouti
																	X	X											Ecuador
										X	X											X	X						Egypt
														X	X														Ethiopia
														X	X														Finland
				X	X																			X	X				Gabon
																								X	X				Gambia

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Germany																												
Ghana																	X	X										
Greece							X	X																				
Guinea																											X	X
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							X	X				
India					X	X																X	X				X	X
Indonesia																												X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										X	X																	
Iraq												X	X															
Ireland																	X											
Italy														X	X												X	X
Jamaica																												
Japan													X	X								X	X				X	X
Jordan																				X	X							
Kenya																												X
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								X	X																			
Liberia																X												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				X								
Mali																					X	X						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico		X																										
Morocco																		X	X									
Namibia																												
Nepal																									X	X		
Netherlands		X					X	X												X	X							
New Zealand										X	X										X							
Nicaragua																										X	X	
Niger																												
Nigeria																						X	X					

Years																													Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	
			x	x		x	x						x	x							x	x							Germany
												x	x																Ghana
																													Greece
																												x	Guinea
																						x	x						Guinea-Bissau
	x	x						x	x																				Guyana
																					x	x							Honduras
																		x	x										Hungary
			x	x						x	x						x	x											India
x																					x	x							Indonesia
																													Iran (Islamic Republic of)
x	x																												Iraq
							x	x																			x	x	Ireland
	x	x											x	x							x	x							Italy
					x	x																				x	x		Jamaica
	x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x				x	x					Japan
								x	x																				Jordan
x																							x	x					Kenya
				x	x																								Kuwait
																													Lebanon
																													Liberia
		x	x																										Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
											x	x																	Madagascar
															x	x									x	x			Malaysia
																										x	x		Mali
									x	x																			Malta
x	x																												Mauritania
			x	x																							x	x	Mauritius
						x	x																					x	Mexico
																		x	x										Morocco
																									x	x			Namibia
														x	x														Nepal
										x	x														x	x			Netherlands
																			x	x									New Zealand
										x	x																		Nicaragua
						x	x																						Niger
				x	x															x	x								Nigeria

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Norway				X	X													X	X									
Oman																												
Pakistan							X	X															X	X				
Panama													X	X													X	X
Paraguay																							X	X				
Peru										X	X																	X
Philippines												X						X										
Poland	X	X													X									X	X			
Portugal																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	X											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							X	X				
Sierra Leone																									X	X		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										X	X	
Spain																								X	X			
Sri Lanka															X	X												
Sudan																											X	X
Sweden												X	X															
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X																						X	X		
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia															X	X												
Turkey							X	X		X	X						X											
Uganda																					X							
Ukraine				X	X																							
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				X	X							
Venezuela																	X	X										
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia						X	X				X																X	X
Zambia																								X	X			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																												Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	
					X	X																					X	X	Norway
																				X	X								Oman
		X	X						X	X									X	X									Pakistan
		X	X				X	X																					Panama
																													Paraguay
X										X	X																		Peru
						X	X																						Philippines
								X	X													X	X						Poland
					X	X																	X	X					Portugal
																						X	X						Republic of Korea
		X	X													X	X												Romania
																				X	X								Rwanda
														X	X														Senegal
																													Sierra Leone
																											X	X	Singapore
																								X	X				Slovenia
																													Somalia
							X	X											X	X									Spain
																													Sri Lanka
																													Sudan
	X	X																					X	X					Sweden
																												X	Syrian Arab Republic
											X	X																	Thailand
								X	X																				Togo
											X	X																	Trinidad and Tobago
						X	X																			X	X		Tunisia
																													Turkey
							X	X																					Uganda
										X	X															X	X		Ukraine
												X	X																United Arab Emirates
	X	X																											United Republic of Tanzania
																													Uruguay
			X	X								X	X					X	X										Venezuela
																X	X												Yemen
														X	X														Yugoslavia
					X	X							X	X															Zambia
									X	X							X	X											Zimbabwe

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Afghanistan														X	X	X												
Algeria																			X	X	X							X
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	X			
Australia			X	X	X			X	X	X							X	X	X									
Austria																		X	X	X								
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		X	X	X																								
Belgium				X	X	X	X	X	X													X	X	X				
Belize																												
Benin																				X	X	X						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											X	X
Botswana																												
Brazil			X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X								X	X	X	X
Bulgaria														X	X	X							X	X	X			
Burkina Faso																							X	X	X			
Burundi																											X	X
Cameroon																				X	X	X						
Canada	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							X	X	X			
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X
China*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												X	X
Colombia	X																X	X	X									

* By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

| Share | | |

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Comoros																													
Congo																							X	X	X				
Costa Rica													X	X	X														
Côte d'Ivoire																													
Croatia																													
Cuba	X	X					X	X	X																				
Cyprus																													
Czech Republic																													
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										X	X	X	
Denmark			X	X	X										X	X	X												
Djibouti																													
Dominican Republic										X	X	X																	
Ecuador									X	X	X								X	X	X								
Egypt							X	X	X	X	X	X																	
El Salvador																X	X	X											
Ethiopia																X	X	X											
Fiji																													
Finland													X	X	X													X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon																					X	X	X						
Gambia																													
Georgia																													
Germany																													
Ghana																										X	X	X	
Greece	X											X	X	X						X	X	X				X	X	X	
Guatemala																							X	X	X				
Guinea																													
Guinea-Bissau																													
Guyana																													
Haiti																										X	X	X	
Honduras																													
Hungary																										X	X	X	
Iceland																													
India		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Indonesia												X	X	X											X	X	X		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						X	X	X														X	X	X					
Iraq																				X	X	X							

Years																														Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002		
																								x	x	x				Comoros
x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x							Congo
										x	x	x								x	x	x				x	x	x		Costa Rica
x	x	x																			x	x	x							Côte d'Ivoire
																										x	x	x		Croatia
		x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		Cuba
					x	x	x																							Cyprus
																						x	x	x	x	x	x			Czech Republic
x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			Democratic Republic of the Congo
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			Denmark
									x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x					Djibouti
				x	x	x																								Dominican Republic
	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x												Ecuador
x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x		Egypt
																							x	x	x			x		El Salvador
x	x	x	x			x	x	x											x	x	x						x	x		Ethiopia
x	x						x	x	x																	x	x	x		Fiji
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x		Finland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		France
	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x						Gabon
																							x	x	x					Gambia
																											x	x		Georgia
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Germany
						x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	Ghana
		x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x			Greece
x	x																												x	Guatemala
x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										Guinea
																									x	x	x			Guinea-Bissau
																						x	x	x						Guyana
												x	x	x																Haiti
																									x	x	x			Honduras
				x	x	x																						x		Hungary
												x	x	x										x	x	x				Iceland
x				x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	India
x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			Indonesia
x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x		Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x												Iraq

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Ireland																							X	X	X			
Italy																X	X	X							X	X	X	
Jamaica																								X	X	X		
Japan															X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Jordan																X	X	X								X	X	
Kenya																									X	X	X	
Kuwait																						X	X	X				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X	X
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							X	X	X			
Luxembourg																				X	X	X						
Madagascar																										X	X	X
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										X	X	X
Mali																												X
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico						X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X			
Mongolia																												X
Morocco																						X	X	X				
Mozambique																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X													X
New Zealand		X	X	X											X	X	X										X	X
Nicaragua																												
Niger																											X	X
Nigeria																												
Norway	X	X								X	X	X													X	X	X	
Oman																												
Pakistan						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X	
Panama																						X	X	X				
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru		X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X			X	X	X
Philippines							X	X	X													X	X	X				

Years																														Member States
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002			
					x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x								Ireland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x			Italy
x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x							Jamaica
x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Japan
x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x							Jordan
x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x														Kenya
																	x	x	x											Kuwait
																						x	x	x						Latvia
								x	x	x											x	x	x							Lebanon
			x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x					Lesotho
	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x															Liberia
						x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x										x	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
									x	x	x										x	x	x								Luxembourg
																	x	x	x											Madagascar
						x	x	x																						Malawi
		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x							Malaysia
	x							x	x	x																				Mali
				x	x	x																					x	x		Malta
			x	x	x																									Mauritania
																								x	x	x				Mauritius
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Mexico
	x																													Mongolia
					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			Morocco
												x	x	x									x	x	x					Mozambique
						x	x	x																			x	x		Nepal
	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x		Netherlands
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x				New Zealand
							x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x							Nicaragua
															x	x	x													Niger
		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x		Nigeria
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x			Norway
													x	x	x									x	x	x				Oman
x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		Pakistan
												x	x	x																Panama
										x	x	x																		Papua New Guinea
																				x	x	x								Paraguay
	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x		Peru
			x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x							Philippines

Member States	Years																														
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73			
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x			
Portugal																															
Qatar																															
Republic of Korea																				x	x	x									
Romania																															
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Rwanda																															
Saint Lucia																															
Saudi Arabia																		x	x	x											
Senegal																				x	x	x	x	x	x						
Sierra Leone																															
Somalia																															
South Africa															x	x	x											x			
Spain																										x	x	x			
Sri Lanka														x	x	x									x	x	x				
Sudan																															
Suriname																															
Swaziland																						x	x	x							
Sweden							x	x	x																						
Syrian Arab Republic																															
Thailand																															
Togo																															x
Trinidad and Tobago																										x	x	x			
Tunisia																							x	x	x						
Turkey			x	x	x				x	x	x																				x
Uganda																															
Ukraine		x																													
United Arab Emirates																															
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																					x	x	x	x	x	x					
United States of America		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay								x	x	x								x	x	x							x	x	x		
Venezuela			x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x						
Viet Nam																															

| Years | | |

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																										Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	
x	x	x	x																										Yemen
x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										Yugoslavia
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x				Zambia
											x	x	x							x	x	x						x	Zimbabwe

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Guyana	20 September 1966	Mauritius	24 April 1968
Haiti	24 October 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Hungary	14 December 1955	Monaco	28 May 1993
Iceland	19 November 1946	Mongolia	27 October 1961
India	30 October 1945	Morocco	12 November 1956
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iraq	21 December 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nauru	14 September 1999
Israel	11 May 1949	Nepal	14 December 1955
Italy	14 December 1955	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Jordan	14 December 1955	Niger	20 September 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kenya	16 December 1963	Norway	27 November 1945
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Oman	7 October 1971
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Palau	15 December 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Panama	13 November 1945
Latvia	17 September 1991	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Peru	31 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Philippines	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Poland	24 October 1945
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Portugal	14 December 1955
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Qatar	21 September 1971
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Malawi	1 December 1964	Romania	14 December 1955
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Samoa	15 December 1976	Togo	20 September 1960
San Marino	2 March 1992	Tonga	14 September 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Senegal	28 September 1960	Turkey	24 October 1945
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Singapore	21 September 1965	Uganda	25 October 1962
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Ukraine	24 October 1945
Slovenia	22 May 1992	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Somalia	20 September 1960	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
South Africa	7 November 1945	United States of America	24 October 1945
Spain	14 December 1955	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sudan	12 November 1956	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Suriname	4 December 1975	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Sweden	19 November 1946	Yemen	30 September 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Yugoslavia	1 November 2000
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Zambia	1 December 1964
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993		

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).